

Feb 28th 1829

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An
Inaugural Essay
On
Iodine;

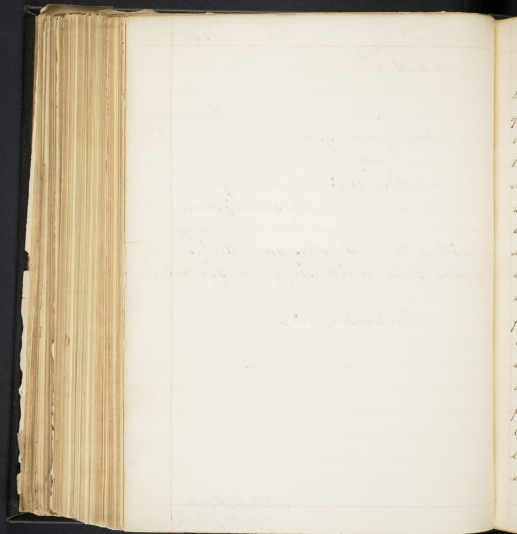
Read March 11. 1829

By Samuel^L Hobson,
of Philad^a.

Submitted to the Trustees and Medical
Professors of the University of Pennsylvania.

Philad^a Feb 7, 1829.

No 55, St 5th St. St.
corner of Walnut.



Introduction.

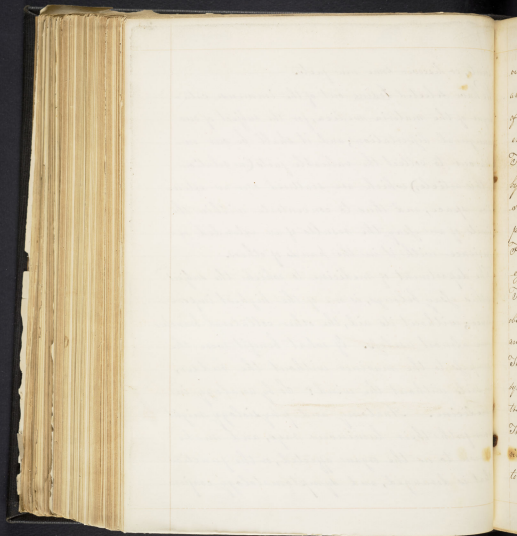
In surveying the vast and almost boundless field of medical topics, that presents to the student an endless variety of subjects for an inaugural theme, he is often desultory, and long in determining upon one to which he shall devote his attentions. In vain may he aspire to originality, and generally he is obliged to pursue a path previously trodden, and enter into regions already explored. But, yet there are some who falsely aim at it, and after soaring in the lofty regions of fanciful speculation and indefinite hypothesis, come forth, and vindicate some vague, unmeaning, and pusill theory, that would vanish "like the baseless fabric of a vision," before the touchstone of practical observation and confirmed experience. Occasionally, however, there are a few, who, from a laudable spirit of inquiry and research, do, by successful experiment, determine some unsettled

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points, or discover some new facts.

We have selected Febrile out of the immense catalogue of the materia medica, for the subject of our inaugural dissertation; and it shall be our endeavour to collect the valuable facts (in relation to this article) which are scattered over an extensive space, and thus to concentrate within the limits of an essay the results of an extended experience with it in the hands of others.

The department of medicine to which the subject of this essay belongs, is one of the highest importance; without its aid, the other collateral branches were almost useless. Of what benefit were the compass to the mariner without the rudder, or sails without the wind? So by analogy in medicine. Anatomy and physiology might pour forth their luminous rays, and make known to us the organ affected, or the function that is deranged, and symptomatology confirm



our diagnosis; but, of what avail were it to know all this, without being able to call to our aid some of those powerful therapeutic instruments which enable us to subdue disease.

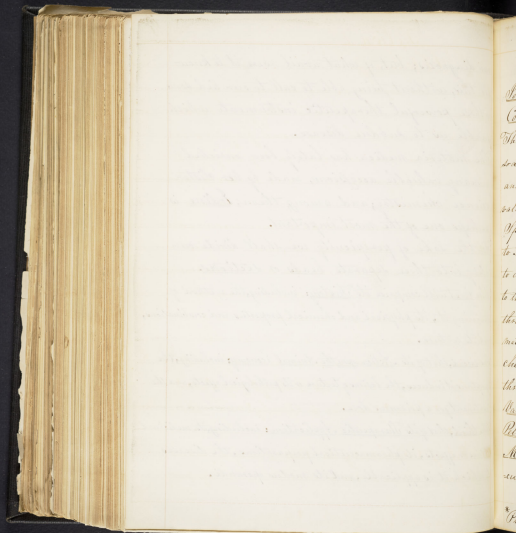
The materia medica has lately been enriched by many valuable accessions, made by her sister science Chemistry; and among them, Iodine is perhaps one of the most important.

For the sake of perspicuity, we shall divide our essay into three separate heads or sections.

The first will comprise its History; including, the method of obtaining it, its physical and chemical properties and combinations, and its nature.

The second, that of its Action upon the Animal Economy; including, the symptoms it induces, the lesions of texture or its pathological effects, and the treatment for a poisonous dose.

The third, that of its Therapeutic Application; including, its medicinal virtues or effects, its pharmaceutical preparations, the diseases to which it is applicable, and its modus operandi.



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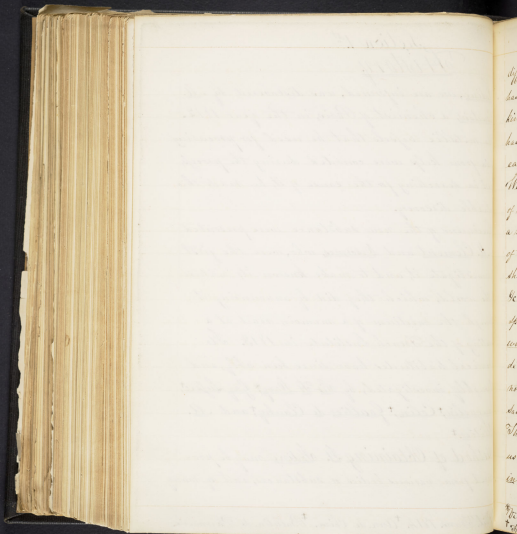
Section 1.st
History

Iodine, we are informed, was discovered by M. Courtois, a chemist of Paris, in the year 1812. The metallic vessels that he used for procuring soda from kelp were corroded during the process, and in searching for the cause of it, he made this valuable discovery.

Specimens of the new substance were presented to M. Clement and Dumas, who, were the first to investigate it, and to make known its nature to the world, which they did by announcing it through the medium of a memoir, read at a meeting of the French Institute in 1813. Its chemical habitudes have since been ably, and thoroughly investigated, by Sir H. Davy,^{*} Jay Lussac,[†] Nauguelin,[‡] Celin,[†] Gayllies de Claubry,[‡] and M. Pelletier.[‡]

Method of Obtaining I. Iodine may be procured from various bodies or substances, and by many

^{*}Phil. Trans. 1814. [†]Ann. de Chim. [‡]Bulletin. de Pharmacie.



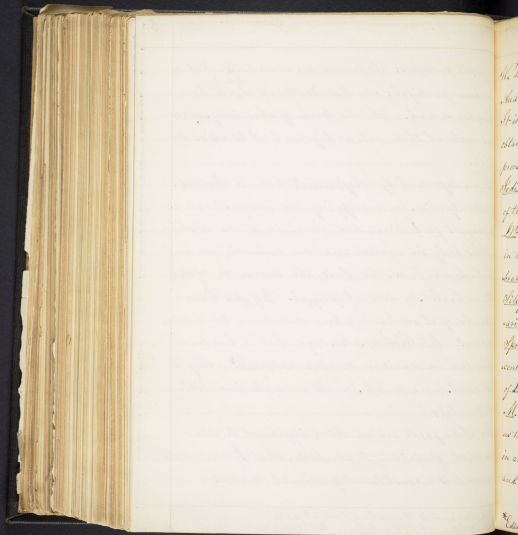
different processes: its sources are abundant: Nature has been prodigal: she has scattered it ^{through} all her kingdoms, and, with the torch of chemistry, man has explored them all, and found it to exist in each.

We are informed by Majendie* that M. Bolard, of Montpellier, in modifying the use of starch as a reagent for Iodine, has ascertained the existence of this body in various marine molusci, bare and shelled; such as, the desis, the venus, the oyster, &c.; and, also, in several polypi. Professor Hare speaks of it as having been discovered in marine worms.† Dr. Weber, also, says, that it has been detected in various marine animals.‡ May it not exist, more or less, in all animals inhabiting salt-water?

The above facts are we think sufficient to allow us with certainty to conclude, that Iodine exists in, and is a constituent of, animal matter.

* Dr. Majendie's Formulary Edit. 2^d p 86.

† Hare's Minutes Art. Iodine. ‡ Weber's Manual of Chemistry 1811.



We shall next examine it as a vegetable constituent.
And here we shall find its most prolific source.
It is from this kingdom that we almost exclusively
obtain it. It was here from its redundancy that it
proved mischievous, and forced us to its discovery.

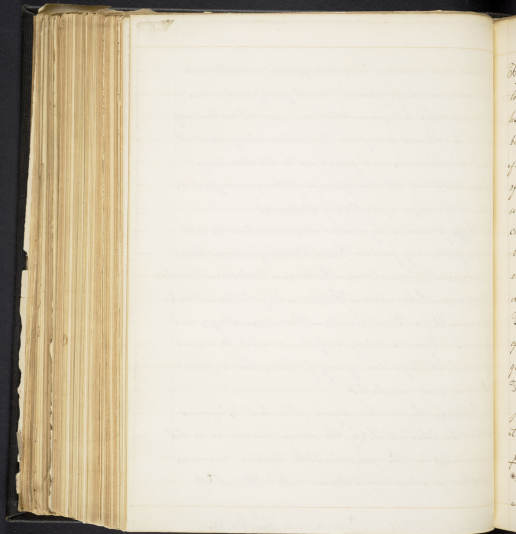
Iodine exists in all the species of the genus fucales,
of the order algæ aquatiles of Linnaeus.

Dr. Laffy proved it by ocular demonstration to exist
in the following fuci:—Fucus Cartilagineus—Mem-
branaceus—Filamentosus—Rubens—Nodosus—Verrucosus—Siliquosus—Palmatus—Filum—Digitatus—Stuck-
asinus—Ulex Umbilicatus—Boonia—Luzo, and
Spongia. Upon adding sulphuric acid to a con-
centrated hot infusion of any of them, the vapour
of Iodine was exhaled.*

M. Balard, the author before alluded to, informs
us that he detected it, (by the same means as he did
in animals) in the gorgonia, the Zostera marina,
and other marine vegetables. M^r. Brauch† of

* Edin. Phil. Journal. Vol. 1.

† Amer. Med. Rec. Vol. IV.



Hopwood, has discovered Iodine in turf. He was led to suppose it contained it, from the peculiar odour he perceived in the neighbourhood where it was burnt, and subsequent experiment decidedly confirmed his conjecture, for, by acting upon two pounds of turf, satisfactory evidence of the existence of Iodine was obtained. This substance, (turf) certainly contains a great deal of vegetable matter in combination with earthy particles; as the sedge, or a species of grass grows thickly on it, and radicates deeply and abundantly through its substance. The same gentleman found it, also, in the vinder of the jucus helminthocorton or cortican moss, in small quantities. ~~He~~ as well as Let Stapp, discovered it in sponge. From the preceding facts and observations, we are justly entitled to conclude, that Iodine is contained in, and may be procured from, all marine plants or vegetables. We shall next occupy a short

*Some of the substances that we have mentioned as vegetables, and others as animal, I am aware are not thought by all

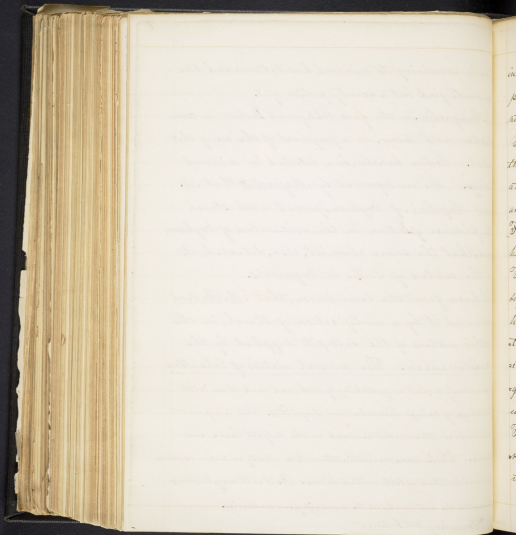
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time in examining its mineral habitations: and here we shall find but a scanty portion of it.

M. Vauquelin, in the year 1825, found Iodine in combination with silver, in a fragment of the ore of that metal. Iodine has, also, been detected in mineral springs. We are informed by Majendie,* that M. Lacroix, of Boghosa, proved with starch the presence of Iodine in the salt-waters of Boghosa; and, that the same chemist, also, detected it, in the waters of Salles in Vaguerais.

We learn from the same source, that M. Balard discovered it by a modification of starch, in the mother waters of the salt-pits supplied by the Mediterranean. The mineral waters of Echallou to be entirely so; but as partaking of both, and rank them with that class of beings denominated Zoophytes. This is a point upon which the most learned on the subject have ever differed. While some maintain them to be wholly animal, or vegetable, others consider them as both united in one. Be it as it may, however, it does not in the least invalidate the soundness of our conclusions.

*Formulary, Art. Iodine.



in Savoy, are known to contain marine salt, and to possess considerable antiseptic powers; yet they do not give any trace of Iodine.

Professor Canton, of Turin, has discovered Iodine, in the form of hydriodate, in all sulphurous springs; at least in all those that were examined by him, and he says they were no inconsiderable number. For this, and several interesting conclusions which he draws, see Amer. Med. Recor. Vol. VIII.

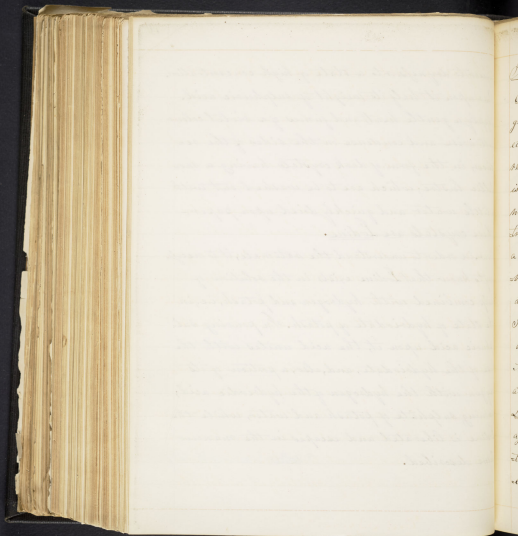
Thus we see that Nature has not so bountifully supplied the mineral kingdom with Iodine, as she has the others; yet Vauquelin's discovery incontrovertibly proves, that it is, also, a true mineral concomitant. We shall now hasten to close this paragraph, by stating, in a few general terms, the usual, and most easy method of obtaining it. First we are directed to lixiviate kelp: then evaporate the lixivium till a pellicle forms, and set it aside to crystallize. Evaporate the mother

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liquor to dryness, or to a state of high concentration. Pour upon it half its weight of sulphuric acid. Apply a gentle heat, and fumes of a violet colour will arise and condense on the sides of the receiver, in the form of dark crystals having a metallic lustre, which are to be washed out with a little water and quickly dried upon paper:—these crystals are Iodine.

Now, in order to understand the rationale; it is necessary to know that Iodine exists in the solution of kelp combined with hydrogen and potash, i.e., in the state of hydriodate of potash. In pouring sulphuric acid upon it, the acid unites with the base of the hydriodate, and, also, a portion of its oxygen with the hydrogen of the hydriodic acid, forming sulphate of potash and water, while the Iodine is liberated and escapes in the manner before described.

+ which becomes of the sulphur.

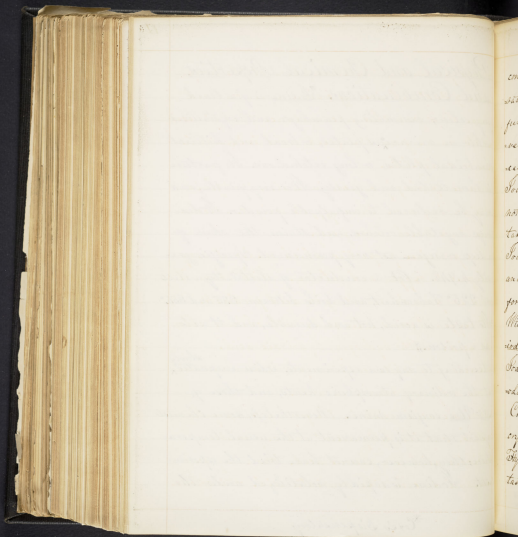


Physical and Chemical Properties,
and Combinations.

Iodine is of a black grey colour, resembling plumbago, and crystallised either in micaceous plates, or broad and brilliant rhomboidal plates, or long octahedrons. Its fracture is lamellated and greasy. It is very friable, and may be reduced to impalpable powder. It destroys vegetable colours, and stains the skin of a deep orange — not very permanent. Specific gravity 4.946. Not a conductor of electricity. Melts at 225° Fahrenheit, and boils between 385 and 386° . Its taste is acid, hot and durable, and it acts as a poison.[§]

According to my own experiments, iodine ^{slowly} evaporatesⁿ at the ordinary atmospheric heat, and those of.

See Use confirm mine. Nevertheless, some chemists assert that it is permanent at the usual temperature; they, however, cannot have tried the experiment. Iodine is rapidly volatilized under the



common pressure of the atmosphere at the temperature of 350° and gives off copious violet coloured fumes. It is from this circumstance that it receives its name from the greek word *iōdeus*—violetaceous or violet-like.

Iodine is sparingly soluble in water, that fluid not dissolving more than $\frac{1}{1000}$ its weight. Alcohol takes it up much more freely.

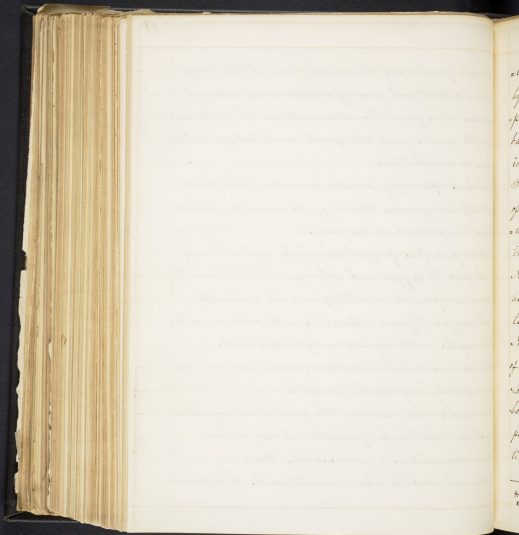
Iodine possesses properties which render it very analogous to oxygen and chlorine. With them it forms compounds resulting in acid products.

With oxygen, it forms iodic acid: with chlorine, chloroiodic acid: with hydrogen, hydriodic acid.

Iodic acid is a white, semitransparent, sour and insoluble body, very soluble in water.

Chloroiodic acid exists in the form of orange-yellow crystals, volatile, deliquescent, and very soluble.

Hydriodic acid is a gaseous acid. Has a very sour taste, and smells like muriatic acid. It is colourless.



life, and is rapidly absorbed by water forming liquid hydriodic acid. Now all these acids possess properties common to all other acids. With salifiable bases they form their respective salts; constituting iodates, chloriodates, and hydriodates.

Iodine, also, unites with the metals by the aid of heat, forming iodides; and with simple inflammable bodies, forming iodurets. With ammonia it forms a detonating compound.*

As regards the chemical reagents for iodine, little need be said. Starch appears to be the best test of it. They are of course reciprocal reagents. A very minute portion of iodine gives to a solution of starch a dark blue colour.

M. Lampadius recommends the sulphuret of carbon as a test for iodine. He asserts, that a thousandth part of iodine gives to that fluid a fine amygdaline tint.^o (See, Journal of Science and the Arts, Vol. VI.)

*I would here beg leave to state, that it were impossible

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Before ending this section we shall say a few words respecting the Nature of Iodine. We have before said, that iodine bears a close analogy to oxygen and chlorine. Let us now see in what respects it resembles them.

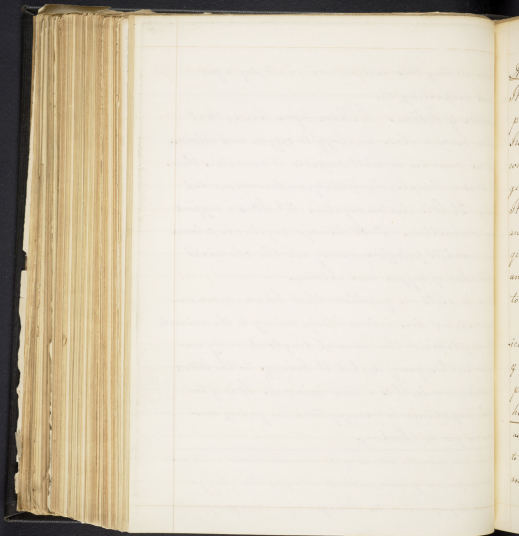
- 1.st It is a simple, elementary, undecomposed body.
- 2.^d It is electro-negative.
- 3.^d It is a support-
-or of combustion.
- 4.th It destroys vegetable colours.

In a word, it possesses nearly all the chemical habits of oxygen and chlorine.

There is still one question that I have never seen proposed, i.e. does iodine itself, belong to the animal, the vegetable, or the mineral kingdom? My answer to this query is, that it belongs to the latter; in other words, it is a true mineral. It is of too little importance to occupy time in giving our reasons for so thinking.

to give the minute details of the above mentioned acids and other compounds of iodine, without enlarging this essay far beyond its proper limits. I therefore refer those for information

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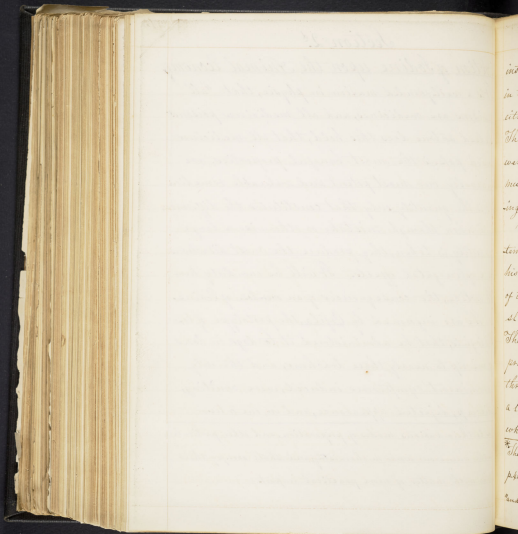
Section 2.^d

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Action of Iodine upon the Animal Economy

It is a well-founded maxim in physic, that "all poisons are medicines, and all medicines poisons."⁺ Indeed so true does this hold, that all medicines which possess the most baneful properties, are generally our most potent and valuable remedies. It is the quantity only that constitutes the difference, and when through mistake or otherwise a large quantity is taken, they produce the most disastrous and often fatal effects. It will be our duty here to notice, the consequences of an overdose of Iodine.

We are informed by Copila, the prototype of toxicologists, that he administered it to dogs in doses of one up to nearly three drachms, and the only prominent symptoms induced, were vomiting, hiccup, dejected appearance, and in one or two as to their various modes of preparation, and other particulars, to the numerous works in chemistry, and shall occupy their room with matter of more practical import.



instances, plaintive cries. They generally died in the space of four or five days, without supposing either convulsions, or paralysis.

The pathological results witnessed upon dissection, were phlogosis, ulceration, and softening of the mucous coat of the stomach; together with thickening and effusions of coagulable lymph about the pylorus.*

Wishing to see its effects upon the human system, this indefatigable experimenter tried it upon his own person. He commenced by taking two grains of it fasting; and a very disagreeable taste, with slight nausea, were the only sensations he felt. The next morning, he took four grains; and it directly produced a sense of constriction and heat in the throat, which lasted a quarter of an hour, and in a little while vomited some yellow, liquid matter, which contained iodine, and only felt slightly

* There is a case mentioned in the London Medical Repository, N. XVI p. 460; where a patient who had been taking the iodine for gonitis, died;

and on opening the body, the stomach was found quite eroded!



oppressed the rest of the day. On the following morning he took ~~six~~ grains fasting; which immediately caused heat and constriction of the throat, nausea, excitation, salivation, and epigastralgia; at the end of ten minutes, copious bilious vomitings and slight gripes came on, which lasted an hour but yielded to two emollient clysters. The pulse which before the experiment was at 60, rose to 125. Respiration was but little interrupted. The free use of mucilaginous drinks, together with emollient enemata, soon arrested all these symptoms.

Osfila, from the preceding data, draws the following conclusions:

1.st That iodine when introduced into the stomach in small quantities, acts as a slight stimulant, and produces vomiting. 2.nd That in the dose of a drachm, it constantly kills in four or five days the dogs who have the oesophagus tied, by slowly producing ulceration of the stomach. 3.rd That in the dose

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of two or three drachms when the oesophagus is not tied, it acts in the same manner upon animals who do not vomit for several hours.* 4.^{thly} That it rarely occasions death when it has been taken in the dose of one or two drachms, and the animals shortly after throw it up by repeated vomiting.

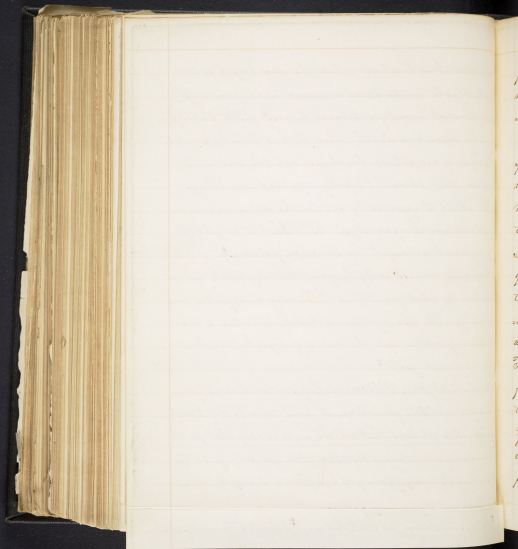
5.^{thly} That it appears to act in the same manner upon Man, as upon dogs. 6.^{thly} That it ought to be ranked amongst the corrosive poisons.†

Majendie as well as Ojila, gave it to dogs, but does not mention in what quantities. The only consequence was vomiting. He also informs us, that he introduced the tincture of iodine into the veins of dogs; but without any apparent effect.*

Treatment for a Poisonous Dose. As there is no specific antidote for iodine, at least none to my knowledge, it is evident that all ^{we} we do, is to obey that great

*I should have mentioned in the text, that the operator passed a ligature around the oesophagus of some of the dogs, after introducing the iodine, in order to prevent it from being ejected.

†Ojila's Toxicology, Vol. I. Art. Iodine. ‡Majendie's Formulary, ed. 2.



fundamental indication, commanded by all poisons—
namely, the immediate removal of it from the system.
After which, we must be guided by general principles.

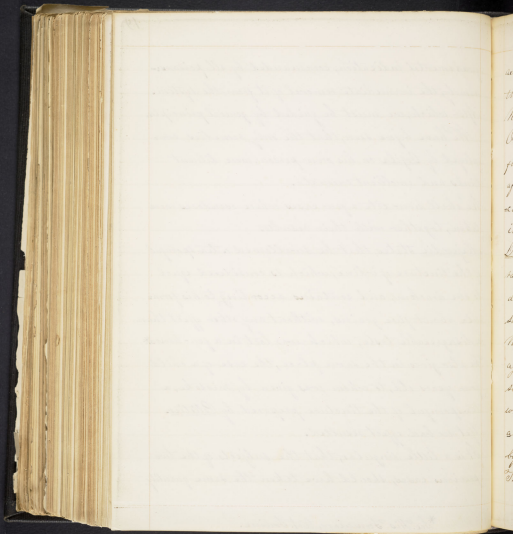
We have before seen, that the only remedies employed by Copila in his own person, were diluent
drinks and emollient enemata.

We shall now cite a few cases whose overdoses were
taken, together with their results.

Rijendie states, that he swallowed a tea-spoonful
of the tincture of iodine, which is considered equal
to one drachm; and contains according to his formula
about five grains, without any other effect than
a disagreeable taste, which was lost in a few hours.*
He also gives in the same place, the case of a child
four years old, to whom was given by mistake, a
tea-spoonful of the tincture prepared by Pelletier.
Yet no bad effect resulted.

It is a little singular, that the subjects of the two
previous cases, should have taken the same quantity.

* See His Formulary, Art. Iodine.



as Opila did, and yet not have experienced one of those urgent symptoms, that he complained of. Not even vomiting.

On the other hand; Dr. Fairclough informs us, that a fine boy aged ten years, did not live many hours after swallowing a teaspoonful.* How can we account for this difference of action, if it be not owing to idiosyncrasy?

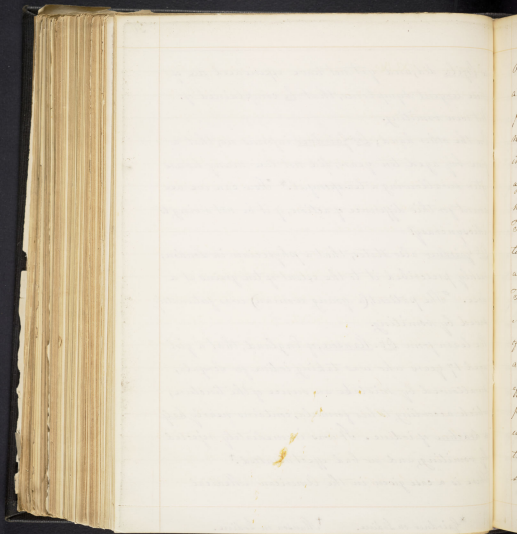
Dr. Fairclough also states, that a physician in London, rashly prescribed it to the extent of ten grains at a dose. The patient (a young woman) was fortunately saved by vomiting.

We learn from Dr. Hanson, of England, that a girl aged 17 years who was taking iodine for Scrophulae, swallowed by mistake an ounce of the tincture, which according to his formula, contains nearly half a drachm of iodine. It was immediately rejected by vomiting, and no bad effect resulted.†

There is a case given in the American Medical

*Fairclough on Iodine.

†Hanson on Iodine.



Recorder, No XLIV, of an attempt at suicide, by taking a drachm and a half of the solution of hydriodate of potash. The symptoms were, immediate distress, nausea, burning and acute pain at the epigastrium; in an hour vomiting supervened, followed by extreme agitation, continued moaning, paleness of the face, headache, and violent vertigo.

The treatment consisted merely in giving warm water to assist vomiting, enemata, gum-water for drink, and a few spoonfuls of an antispasmodic draught.

There is also a case mentioned in the North American Med. and Surg. Journal, Vol. VI. A Lady at 26 years, of nervous ^{habit}, attempted suicide by swallowing, two drachms and a half of the tincture of iodine. The immediate effects were, dyspnea and burning of the throat, lancinating pains of the stomach, nausea, efforts at vomiting, the face was flushed, eyes watery, pulse small and contracted; the pains of the epigastrium were exacerbated by the slightest pressure; convulsive pains of the upper limbs.

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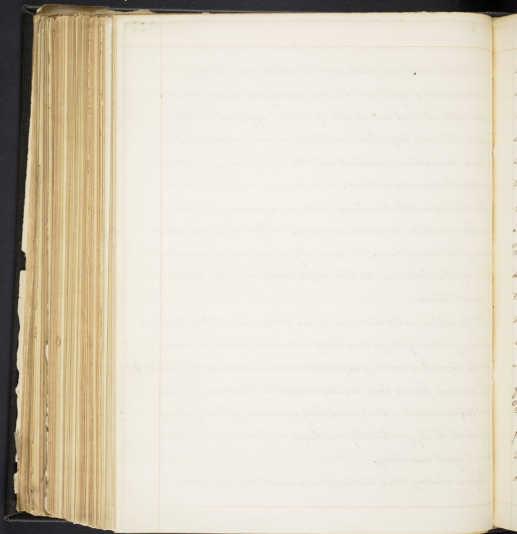
The treatment adopted, was to excite vomiting, by warm-water; after which, an anodyne draught was administered and an opiate plaster applied to the epigastrium, together with anodyne enemata. These remedies arrested all the symptoms, and the patient soon recovered.

We thus see that iodine acts as a powerful irritant on the gastric mucous surface. Yet like all other energetic medicines, it may by a gradual augmentation of the dose, be taken with impunity in large quantities.

Dr. Gendrin exhibited an ounce of the Solubi. Soluti. Hydriod. daily, for many days, to a lady who was under his care, with signal advantage. (Phil. North American, Med. and Surg. Journal VI.)

Dr. Edward Jenner Cox relates a case in the same Journal, Vol III, in which a lady took half a drachm of the hydriodate of potash daily, for twenty one days, without any unpleasant effect resulting.

Before closing this section, we cannot refrain from



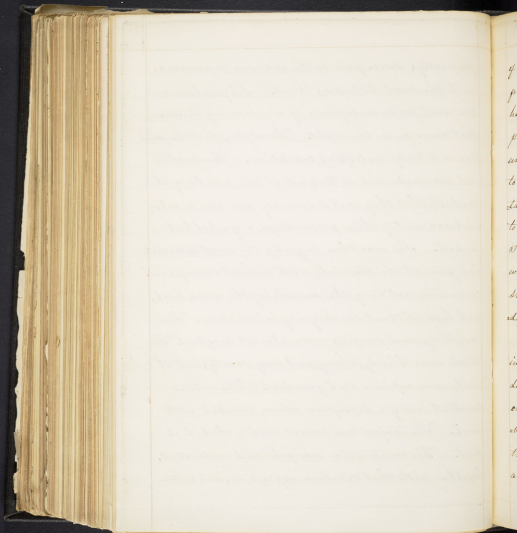
noticing a case related by Dr Coindet, as it strongly exemplifies that train of terrific phenomena, induced by the imprudent, and excessive use of iodine; to which state, Coindet has given the name of salutatio or iodination, indicated by a host of symptoms truly deplorable, which he emphatically calls, the Iodic symptoms.

A young Lady in Paris, had had goitre for sometime. Her brother was studying medicine in that place, and soon determined upon trying the iodine in her case; to which she readily assented. The remedy soon removed the tumour; but still there remained a little hard lump in its place; and it was in attempting to dissipate it, that the remedy was pushed too far.

The formidable catalogue commenced with gnawing pains at the stomach, great anxiety and oppression; but here they did not halt; the remedy was urged on; and she became much emaciated; vomited

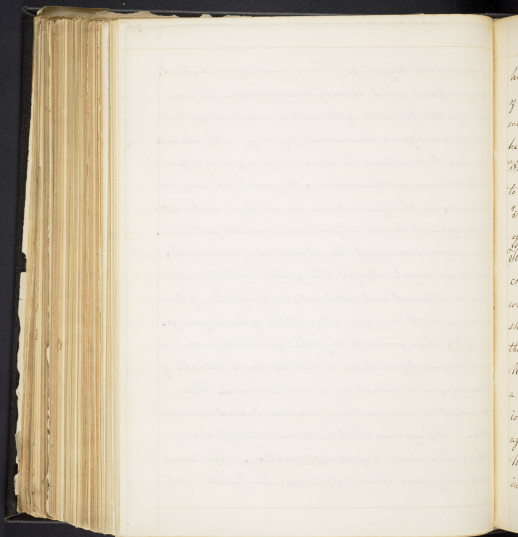


frequently; severe pain in the abdomen supervened; with the most distressing thirst. Let Fairduser was now sent for in consequence of an alarming diarrhoea, that came on in the night. He states, that he found her in a truly distressing condition. Her brother and governor, were so terrified at the results of their conduct, that they could scarcely give him a coherent account of their proceedings, or of what had passed. She was then suffering the most excruciating pain at the stomach, with violent cramps and convulsive action of the muscles of the arms, back, and legs, without scarcely any intermission. The vomiting and purging were almost incessant. The stools were bloody, slimy, and very scanty; but at first, were copious and feculent. The matter vomited was of a dark-green colour, streaked with blood. The tongue was covered with a thick, dark crust. The countenance was pale and contracted, together with that peculiar expression, indicative



of abdominal suffering. The pulse was small, hard, frequent, and could scarcely be numbered. In fine, he says the situation of the patient was such, as to place her life in imminent jeopardy. As she was unable to swallow, he directed four grains of opium to be thrown up the rectum; they were not long retained; he therefore ordered an anodyne embrocation to be applied to the epigastrium, and hot pediluvia. She was as soon as possible placed in a warm-bath; which so much allayed the gastric irritation, that she swallowed and retained, half a drachm of laudanum, with marked alleviation of her sufferings.

Dr. G. then goes on to say, that for ten days she was in a very doubtful state, subject to severe attacks of diarrhoea, with violent pain in the bowels. Her emaciation during this time, was indeed incredible. He affirms, that he never witnessed any thing like such rapid extenuation. Her arms and body were almost fleshless; her breasts which



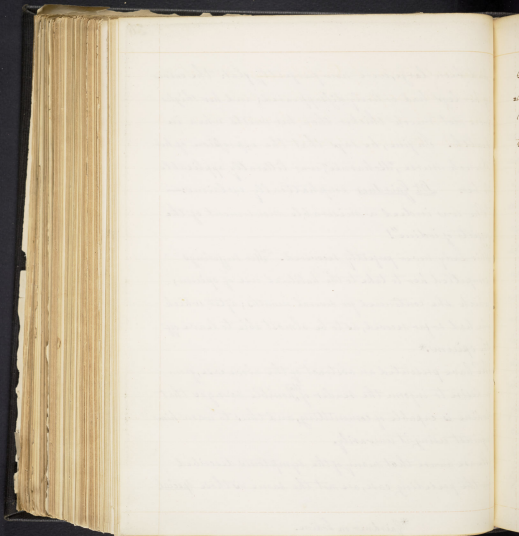
had been large, were now perfectly flat: the callosity of her legs had entirely disappeared; and her thighs were not much thicker than her wrists when in health. In fine, he says that the expression of her French nurse, "decharnie", was literally applicable to her. Dr. Gairdner emphatically exclaims:—
 "She was indeed a miserable monument of the effects of iodine!"

This Lady never perfectly recovered. Her sufferings compelled her to take to the habitual use of opium, which she continued for several months; after which she had so far recovered, as to be almost able to leave off the opium.*

We have presented an abstract of the above case, from a desire to inform the reader of ^{the} horrible savages that iodine is capable of committing, and thus to warn him against using it unwarily.

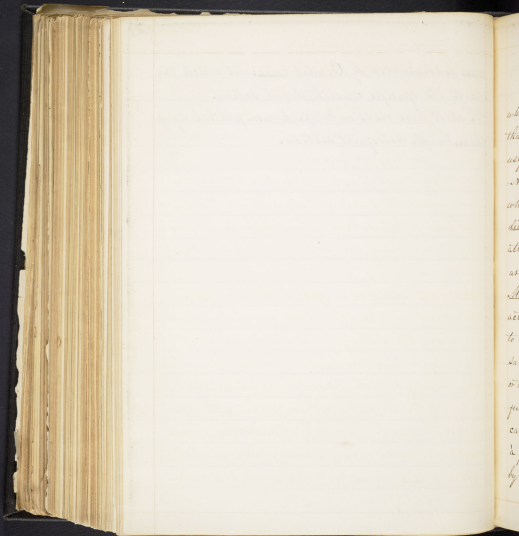
We are aware that many of the symptoms described in the preceding case, are not the same as those special

*Gairdner on Iodine.



cases, denominated by Cicero idic; and which indicate its specific constitutional action.

We shall have occasion to speak more particularly of them, in the subsequent section.



Section 3^d

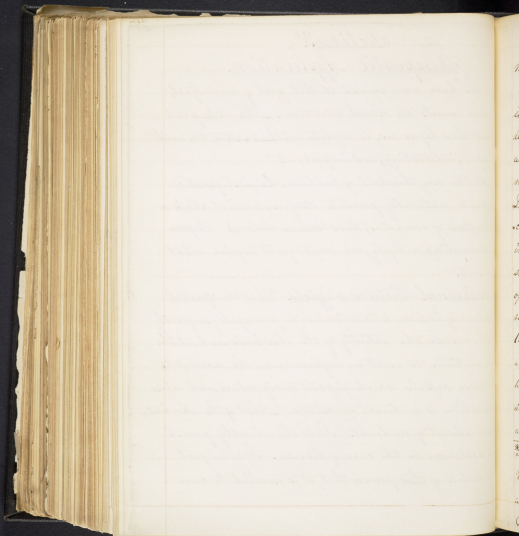
28

Therapeutic Application.

We have now arrived at that part of our subject, which merits the closest attention. The wide field that lies before us, is replete with matter the most useful, interesting, and important.

At the very threshold of our task, the first question which naturally presents itself, is, to what class or division of remedies, does iodine belong? Before attempting a reply, we must first inquire what are its

Medicinal Virtues or Effects. That the special action of iodine is to stimulate powerfully, or greatly to increase the activity of the absorbents; and, at the same time to exert an influence on the secretions, or those organs which deposit or reproduce, and whose function is in direct opposition to that of the absorbents, can admit of no doubt. It is abundantly proved a posteriori in the cure of disease. It is in fact by virtue of this power, that it is enabled to cure



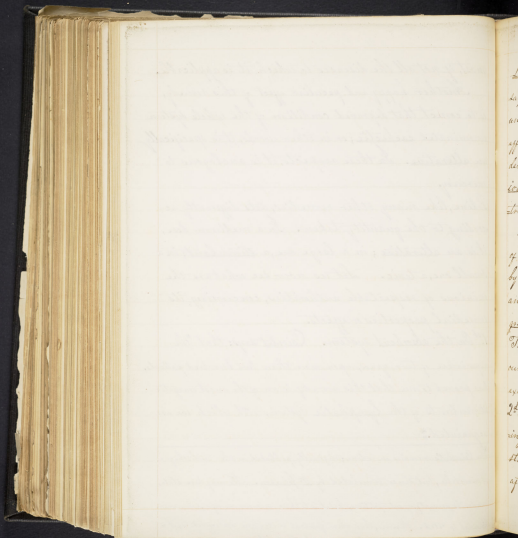
most, if not all the diseases to which it is applicable.

Another happy and peculiar effect of this remedy, is to correct that depraved condition of the whole system, denominated cachectic; or in other words, it is specifically an alterative. In these respects, it is analogous to mercury.

Iodine, like many other remedies, acts differently according to the quantity taken. In a medium dose, it is an alterative; in a large one, a stimulant; in a small one, a tonic. Let us now see what are the opinions of respectable authorities, concerning its remedial properties or effects.

1.st On the absorbent system. Cioudet says: that "the experience of two years, upon more than two hundred patients, has proved to me that this remedy is one of the most energetic stimulants of the lymphatic system, with which we are acquainted.*"

*The Cioudet's memoirs on iodine, originally published in the Bibliothèque Universelle, but since translated by Dr. Johnson. We may here state, in order to prevent frequent repetitions, that it is to these memoirs we refer, whenever Cioudet is cited. Moreover, that when Faradon or Mercurus are referred to, it is to the Faradon or Mercurus of Dr. Johnson.



Dr. Coindet, speaking of medicines acting on the absorbents, says: "much obscurity, however, yet rests upon the subject, and a direct medical agent in the absorbent system, whose effects are speedy, indubitable, and powerful, is a great desideratum in the art of healing. Such an agent is iodine. Its effects on the absorbent system are incontestable." This language is certainly very pertinent.

Dr. Hanse uses the following words: "the power of iodine over the absorbent system, has been noticed by Coindet, and others: it early attracted my attention, and since that time, I have had ample proof of its great power over the lymphatic system." This we conceive to be sufficient testimony, to corroborate our statement, respecting the influence that iodine exerts over the absorbent, or lymphatic system.

2^d. As a stimulant and Tonic. Coindet uses the following terms: "Iodine is a stimulant; it gives tone to the stomach and excites appetite." The same author, after speaking of using it externally and internally,

The first of these is the fact that the
 system of the world is not a simple
 one. It is a complex one, and it is
 one that is constantly changing. It is
 a system that is not only changing
 but is also being changed by the
 actions of the people who live in it.
 This is a fact that is often overlooked
 by those who look at the world from
 a distance. They see the world as a
 static entity, one that is not
 changing. But the world is not
 static. It is a dynamic entity, one
 that is constantly in flux. It is a
 world that is being shaped by the
 actions of the people who live in it.
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 static entity, one that is not
 changing. But the world is not
 static. It is a dynamic entity, one
 that is constantly in flux. It is a
 world that is being shaped by the
 actions of the people who live in it.

in scrofula, says: "However, give the preference to the latter mode, since in small ^{does} it proves eminently tonic."

Professor Chapman thus expresses ^{himself}: "That it is a most active agent, productive of a high degree of vascular action and general excitement, is universally admitted.*"

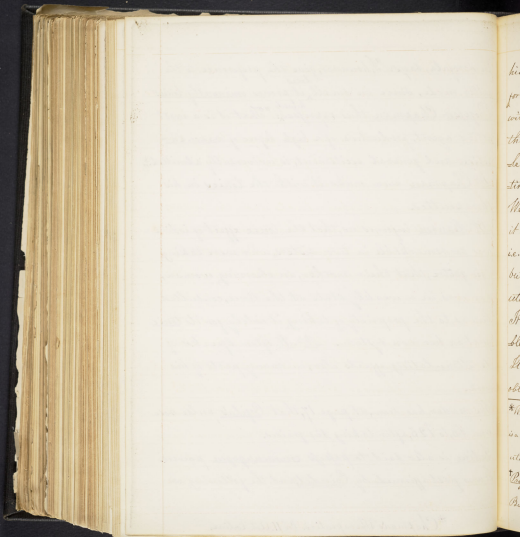
Dr. Chapman even ranks it with the tonics in his therapeutics.

Dr. Hensen informs us, that the tonic effect of iodine was so remarkable in two sisters, who were taking it for goitre, that their mother, an observing woman, who was in a weakly state at the time, consulted him as to the propriety of taking it solely for its tonic effect on her own system. Dr. H. often speaks of its stimulating effects also, in many parts of his work.

The reader has seen, at page 17, that Cajal's pulse rose from 60, to 125, after taking six grains.

Iodine is also said to possess emmenagogue powers. It was first affirmed by Couderc, and the following are

* Chapman's Therapeutics, Vol. II. Art. Iodine.



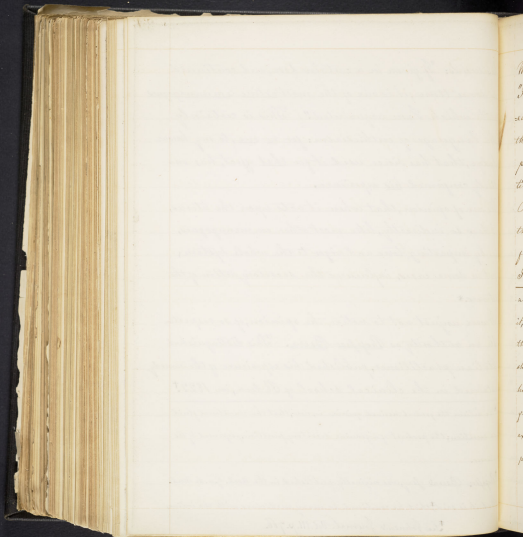
his words: "If given in a certain dose, and continued for some time, it is one of the most active emmenagogues with which I am acquainted!" This is certainly the language of enthusiasm: for no one, to my knowledge, that has since used it for that effect, has entirely confirmed his experience.

We are of opinion, that when it acts upon the uterus, it does so indirectly, like most other emmenagogues, i.e. by imparting tone and vigor to the whole system; but in some cases, influences the secretory action of the uterus.*

It were unjust not to notice the opinion, of so respectable an authority as Professer Breca. This distinguished Italian practitioner, published his experience of the remedy obtained in the clinical school of Padua, in 1822†

*We believe the general received opinion is, now, that the menstrual fluid is a secretion; the product of a genuine secretory function, performed by the uterus.

†Professer Breca's essay, was originally published in the Arch. Gen. de Med. But it is said‡ that he combined so many medicines with the iodine,
 ‡See Johnston's Journal. Vol. III. p. 766.



We shall merely give his views respecting its modus agendi.
 "Iodine," says he, "is on many accounts, entitled to be class-
 ed among the herbic remedies, and to obtain a place by
 the side of mercury. Like mercury, it maintains a
 permanent action on the system for a considerable
 time after its administration has been suspended.
 Powerfully exciting the nervous system, it accelerates
 the action of the heart and arteries, and restores the
 functions of the sanguiferous and organic systems.
 It thus produces appetite, fattens the lean, and emaciates
 as to render the cure of nearly all the diseases in which he employed
 it, by doubtful imports in other words, it was impossible to say, whether
 the iodine, or the other remedies cured the disease, for this reason, we
 shall not speak of the complaints in which he exhibited it, nor adduce
 his experience as confirmatory of that of others. It would be deviating
 from our usual scheme, i.e. not to mention a single disease, or case,
 except in which iodine was alone administered, or else where its
 presence was decisively shown, to be indispensable to the cure.

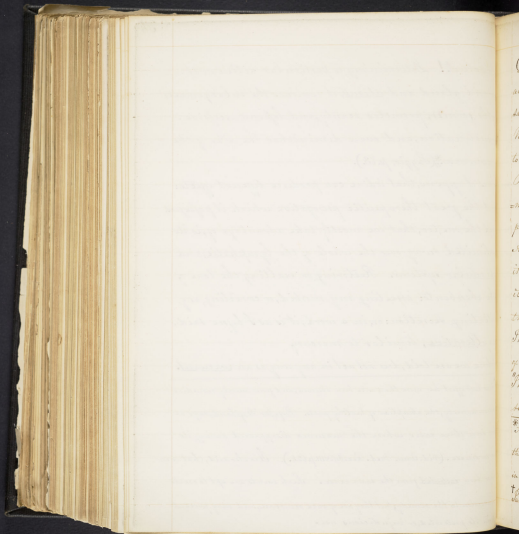
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the robust! Determining a particular action on the thyroid gland and uterus, it removes the enlargements of the former, promotes scanty, and lessens excessive, menstruation, and even diminishes the size of the mammae* (Baggio, p. 82).

Thus it appears, that iodine can produce different effects: but the great therapeutic prerogative which it possesses, and the one, too, that we mostly take advantage of, is its unlimited sway over the whole of the lymphatic, and glandular systems. Restoring or exalting the tone of the absorbents: arresting any morbid, or correcting any vitiating, secretion: or, in a word, it is as I before said, an alterative, similar to mercury.

Iodine we are told, does not act in any way as an evacuant.

* This last effect has more than once been observed, and from merely remedial doses—namely, the absorption of healthy parts. Baggio* (England, says he has seen three cases where the mamma disappeared during its use for disease. (Ibid. Amer. Med. Rev. Vol. VIII, p. 624.) It is also said, that men have been emaciated from the same cause. Such events are apt to create an aversion to the remedy, but they are of rare occurrence, and may proceed from its protracted, or injudicious use.



Cindet says: "it neither acts upon the bowels, nor kidneys, and produces no perspiration. Proffor Moro, tells us the same thing, in the essay before alluded to.

We thus see, that it is rather difficult to classify, or give to iodine, any definite position in the materia medica.

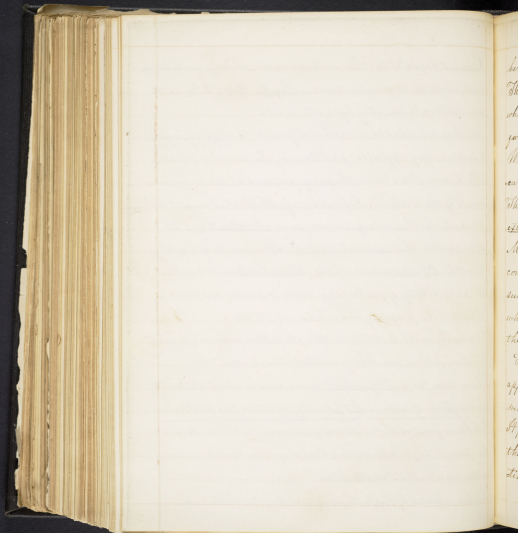
But, were I to answer the query, proposed at the commencement of the section, I should say, 1.st That it might be placed by the side of mercury, as an alterative*, and 2.^d Along with the mineral tonics†. However, prefer calling it with Dr. Hanbury, a tonic stimulant; as it implies its capability of producing more vascular excitement, than tonics properly so called.

It may be well to notice in this place, two anomalous effects of iodine, which resulted from its internal use.

"I have seen" says Dr. Guibaud in one case, a most obstinate suppression of urine. Dr. G. merely mentions the fact, as he

* To know of no word, that is used to designate a medicine which acts upon the absorbent and glandular systems, I have therefore, from its analogy to mercury in this respect, called it an alterative.

† I have here supported by Proffor Chapman in classing it with the tonics.



believes it to be a very singular occurrence.

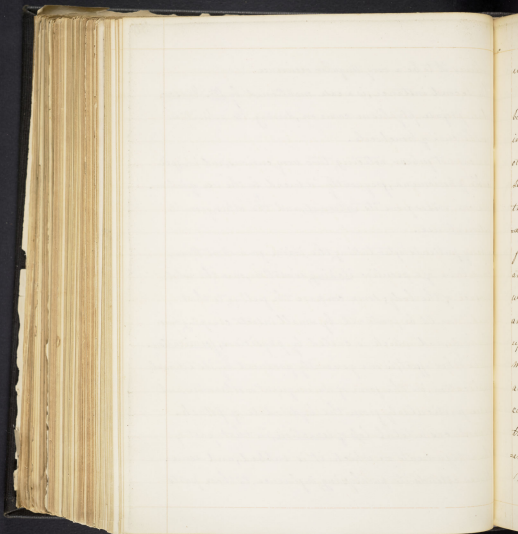
The second instance, is a case mentioned by Mr. Hanson, where profuse pyralism came on, during its exhibition for the cure of bronchocle.

We cannot forbear noticing, two very curious, and inexplicable phenomena, frequently induced by the use of iodine.

The one arises from its internal, and the other, from its external use.

Many patients after taking the iodine for a short time, complain of a peculiar itching sensation, over the whole surface of the body; some compare the feeling to that which would be produced by small insects creeping over the body, and which is called by physicians, formication.

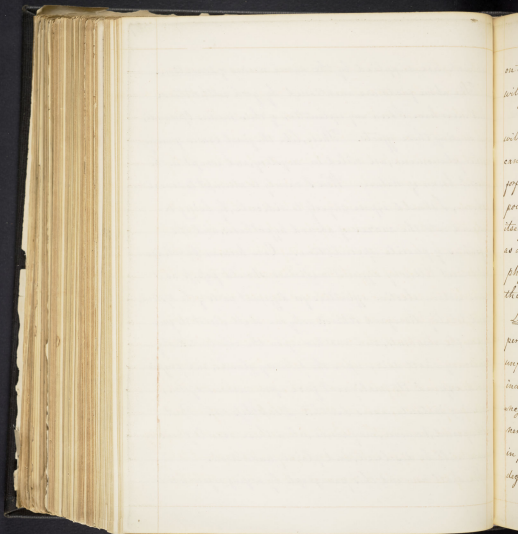
The other effect, is one generally produced by its external application, in the form of an unguent or otherwise, and more particularly from the hydriodate of potash. It produces a total loss of sensation, in that part of the integuments on which it is rubbed, and sometimes extends its paralyzing influence, to those parts



which are supplied by the same nerves of sensation.

The above facts are mentioned by good authorities, but never have I seen any explanation of their *modus Operandi*, in causing these effects. These, like the final causes of many other phenomena, are veiled in mystery, and wrapt in the secret bosom of Nature. Were I vainly to attempt to reveal them, I should expose myself to ridicule, by being seduced into the mazes of absurd hypothesis, and the follies of puerile speculation. Can human knowledge at present tell, why different medicines should possess as it were certain elective affinities for different parts of the system, and totally disregard others? why one shall direct its force upon the absorbents, and another upon the exhalents; why mercury shall seize upon the salivary glands, and prussic acid expend its malignant force upon nervous system, causing instantaneous death? Doubtless not. But the period, however, may arrive, when these occult phenomena will be disclosed, and plainly understood.

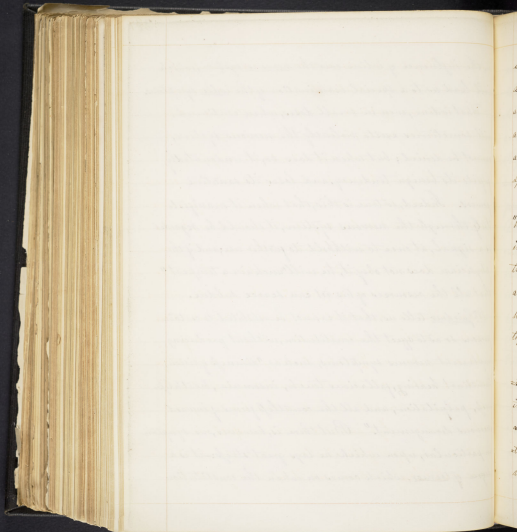
We shall now end this paragraph by saying, a few words



on the influence of iodine over the nervous system, which will lead us to a special examination of the iodic symptoms.

That iodine, even in small doses, when continued, will sometimes excite violently the nervous system, cannot be denied; but when it does so, it undoubtedly forfeits its benign tendency, and loses its sanative powers. Indeed, so true is this, that when it manifests itself through the nervous system, it should be regarded as a signal, at once to withhold its further use; and if the physician does not obey it, he will "unchain a tempest" that all the resources of his art can scarce subdue.

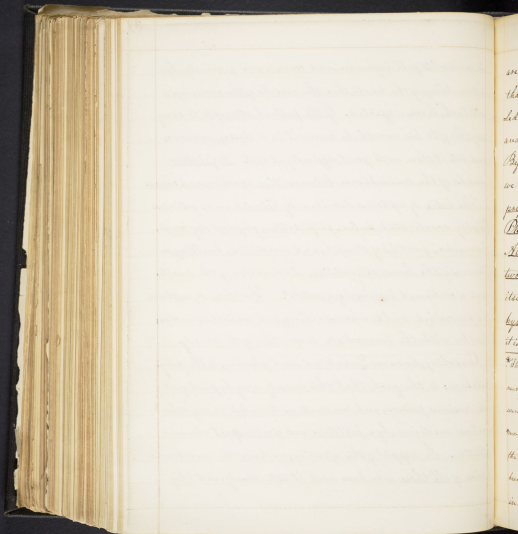
Dr. Fairclough tells us, that it cannot be exhibited to certain persons so as to affect the constitution, without producing unpleasant nervous symptoms, such as "diminution of vision, indistinct hearing, pallidous touch, insomnia, breathlessness, palpitation, and all the countless forms of inward nervous derangement." But there is, however, one symptom in particular, upon which he lays great stress:—it is a degree of tremor, which comes on when the constitution



is under its full influence, and commences generally by a trembling, of the hands, then the muscles of the arms, legs, and back, become affected. If the patient attempts to carry any thing to his mouth, he moves it in a zig-zag manner, and gets it there with great difficulty at last. Dr. Faircler speaks of the resemblance between this affection, and chorea.

The idiotic symptoms described by Cioudat, are as follows: "highly accelerated pulse, palpitation, frequent dry cough, insomnia, great loss of strength, and emaciation, swelling, or tremors of the lower extremities, diminution of the breasts, and a continued increase of appetite". For these symptoms, he prescribed milk, warm bathing, and antispasmodics together with the immediate suspension of the remedy.

Consoling, however, ^{to} mankind, and pleading to the physician, is the fact, that this remedy may be freed of all its noxious powers, and rendered as harmless as any other active medicine, by a judicious and circumspect administration. In support of this assertion, we have the unanimous voice of all those who have used it extensively, and they

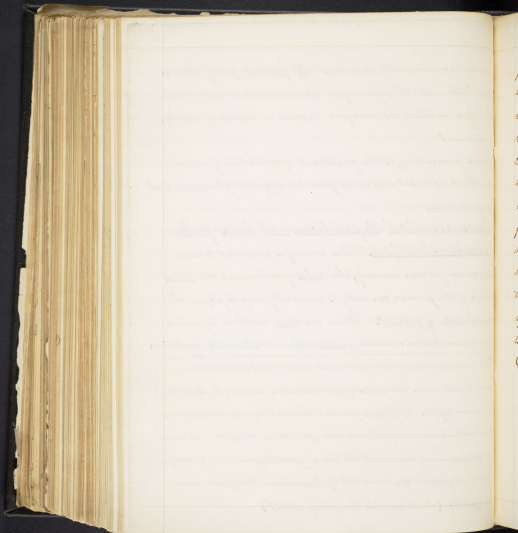


are no inconsiderable number. Dr. Gairdner justly observes that "like all other powerful remedies, when not controlled by a master, its energies become a source of mischief, and ruin."

Before proceeding to the practical application of iodine, we think it most proper, to give its different pharmaceutical preparations.

Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Rules for the Administration. This remedy is presented to us in two forms for use; namely, the salts of iodine, and the iodine itself of the former, one only is generally employed, i.e. the hydrate of potash*. There are two methods by which it is administered: namely, internally, and externally, by punctions:

*The hydrate of iodo, will answer as well as that of potash, but the latter, is nearly altogether used. The iodides of three alkalies have been employed, but they were found to fail. Dr. Gairdner preferred them, and he says, that they were more inert and unmanageable, and more apt to disorder the system. As respects the iodides, none of them, except the iodide of mercury, has, to my knowledge, been employed; and this, we are told by Bojardie, has lately been used in syphilis. (See Bojardie's Tome, edit. 2^d)



for these purposes we have it differently prepared: there are the pills of iodine, and the tincture of iodine; the solution of the hydriodate of potash, and the iodurated solution of it; for its external use, we have the iodine ointment; the iodine liniment; ~~and~~ the iodine cataplasms; and the ointment of hydriodate of potash.

It is unnecessary to occupy time, in giving, separately the formula of different authors for these preparations, as it is merely in their proportions that they differ; we shall, however, mention those adopted by Coindet, as he was the first to use the medicine in any shape whatever; after which, we shall give such formula as appear to us to be the best.

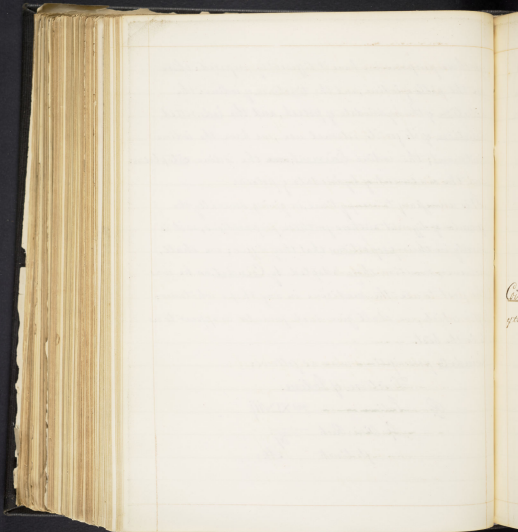
Coindet's prescriptions were as follows:

Tincture of Iodine.

℞ Iodine ——— ℥ XLVIII.

Sp. Rini. Rect. ——— ℥j.

qt. tinct. ——— ℥ss.



Solution of Hydriodate of Potash.

℞ Hydriod. Potash. — ʒ^{ss} XLXij
 Aqua. Fontan. — — — — — ʒj
 ʒt. Soluti. — — — — — ʒss

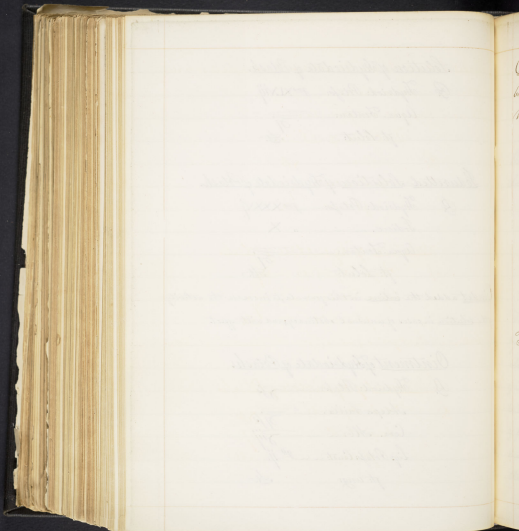
Indurited Solution of Hydriodate of Potash.

℞ Hydriod. Potash. — ʒ^{ss} XXXvj
 Iodine. — — — — — " X
 Aqua. Fontan. — — — — — ʒj
 ʒt. Soluti. — — — — — ʒss

Ciudad added the iodine in this formula, to increase the activity
 of the solution in cases of unusual obstinacy; and with effect.

Ointment of Hydriodate of Potash.

℞ Hydriod. Potash. — — — — — ʒss
 Adapa. Anilla. — — — — — ʒj^{ss}
 Cera. Alb. — — — — — ʒj^{ss}
 Lip. Potash. Castan. — ʒ^{ss} ij.
 ʒt. ungi. — — — — — ʒss



Coidet had not the two last articles in his original formula,
but has since added them.

We will now give our formulae

Tincture of Iodine.

℞ Iodine. — ℥ss
 Sp. Vini, Recti. — ℥j
 qd tinct. ~~℥ss~~

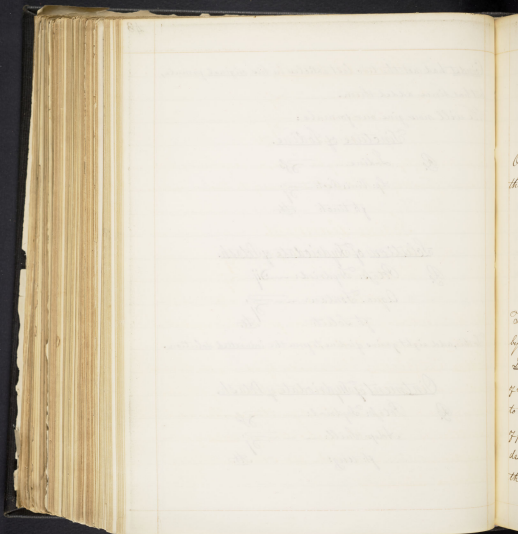
Solution of Hydriodate of Potash.

℞ Potash Hydriod. — ℥ij
 Aqua. Fontana. — ℥ss
 qd Soluti. ~~℥ss~~

To this, add eight grains of iodine, to form the iodurated solution.

Ointment of Hydriodate of Potash.

℞ Potash Hydriod. — ℥ss
 Adip. Suill. — ℥j
 qd ung. ~~℥ss~~



Iodine Ointment.

℞ Iodine. ——— ℥j.
 Adip. Suill. ——— ℥j.
 ft. ung. ℥ss.

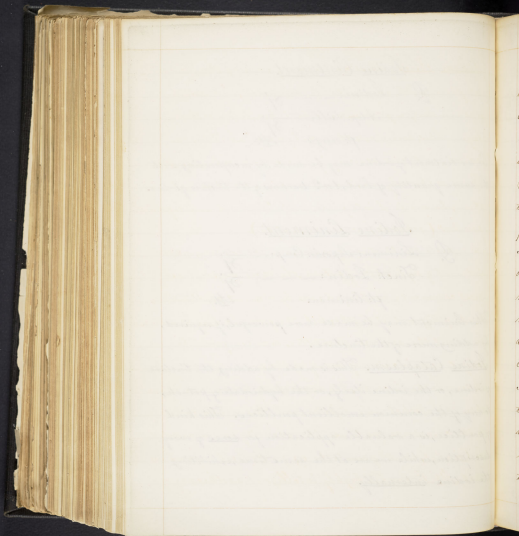
Or, an ointment of iodine may be made, by incorporating, with the same quantity of lard, 1 or 2 drachms of the tincture of iodine.

Iodine Liniment.

℞ Liniment. Saponis Comp. ——— ℥j.
 Tinct. Iodini ——— ℥j.
 ft. liniment. ℥ss.

This liniment may be made more powerful, if required, by adding more of the tincture.

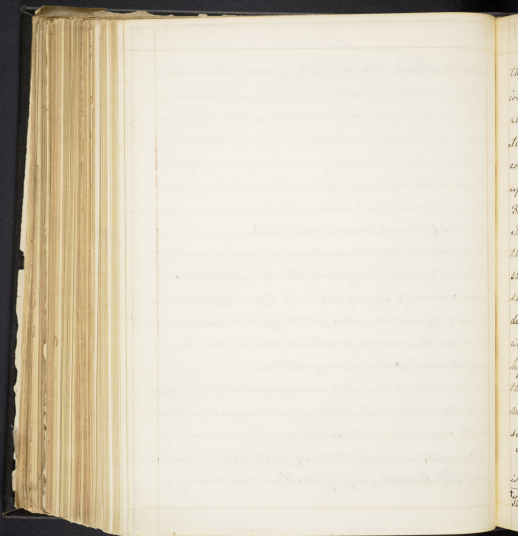
Iodine Cataplasm. This is made by adding the tincture of iodine, or the iodine itself, or the hydriodate of potash, to any of the common emollient poultices. This kind of poultice, is a valuable application for sores of every description, while we are at the same time, exhibiting the iodine internally.



Iodine Pills. These are made by forming the iodine into pills with any suitable substance, and each to contain half a grain:—one to be taken, twice or thrice a day. This, however, is the worst form of exhibiting the iodine, and can scarcely if ever be required. Reyher Bres is the only one, to my knowledge, who has used them; he made it into pills, with "elder root and liquorice powder" (Johann's Journal, Vol. III, p. 762).

As respects the tincture of iodine, and the solution, and the ointment of hydriodate of potash, the three preparations most commonly employed; are by different practitioners, made of different strengths; but the formulae here presented, are about the average quantities, deduced from the careful examination of many authors.

As regards the tincture, it is unnecessary to add more iodine than the alcohol will dissolve, and this would certainly be the case, were we to use the quantity recommended by Coindet, i.e. 48 grains to the oz. for Dr Bell informs us that M. Guinand, a highly intelligent apothecary of



this City, could never dissolve more than 40 grains of iodine in an ounce of alcohol of the ordinary strength,* and I am told by Mr. Fisher, a most skillful and intelligent young pharmacist, of this City, that he could never get the same quantity of alcohol to take up more than 36 grains; hence ~~we use in our formula,~~ 30 grains to the ounce.

In making the tincture, all that is necessary, is to put the iodine and alcohol in a phial, and then to be well shaken: a pestle and mortar is not required! This tincture should not be prepared long before it is used, as it is deteriorated by time, owing, as is said, to the iodine attracting the hydrogen of the alcohol, and forming hydroiodic acid, while some of the iodine is precipitated—the rest going to form iodurated hydroiodic acid. We may also make an etherial tincture of iodine, with sulphuric ether (See, Majendie's Formulary, ed 2^d.)

The formula that we have given for iodine ointment, is the one adopted by Propper Bourc; in fact we know of

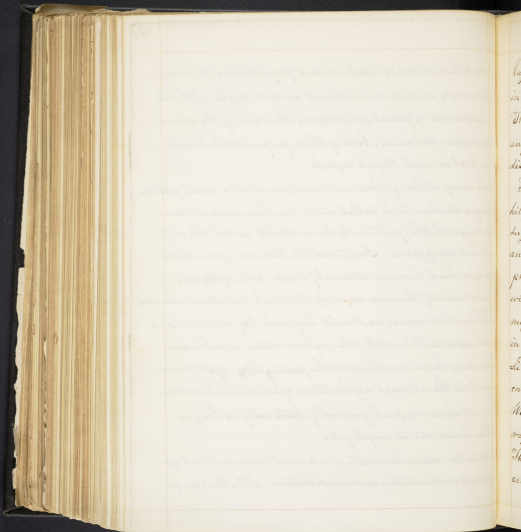
* That is, if the alcohol is very concentrated. The tincture should be protected from light, says the kind physician.

* Dr. Bell tells us this, in his paper on Iodine, referred to at page 70

no other who has used such a preparation: it is not, however, so nice an ointment as that made with the hydriodate of potash, as it stains the skin of the colour peculiar to iodine: both of these preparations should be kept in well stoped vessels.

In using either of these ointments, we direct a small portion, say a drachm, to be rubbed on the swelling twice or thrice a day, and the friction to be continued untill the ointment disappears. Sometimes the tumour upon which it is rubbed becomes extremely tender and inflamed, particularly the skin covering it, which sometimes ulcerates. When this occurs, we should lay aside the ointment, and not resume it untill the inflammation is subdued. We have before mentioned the paralyzing effect, incident to the external application of iodine; it, however, is not alarming, and generally lasts only as long as the ointment is employed.

As to the iodine liniment, it is a most convenient and efficient combination, as an embrocation. Dr. Hauston, of

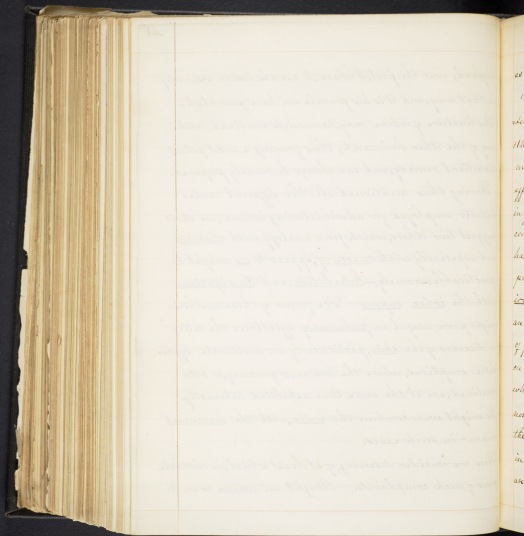


England, was the first, I believe, to use the iodine externally in that way, and it is his formula we have presented.

The tincture of iodine may, however, be combined with any of the other liniments, thus forming a most potent discutient remedy, and can always be readily prepared.

Having thus mentioned all the different modes hitherto employed for administering iodine, we shall suggest two others, which from analogy with chlorine, and especially with mercury, appear to us might be practicable: namely, Inhalation, and Fumigation, with the iodic vapour. The former of these methods, might prove useful in pulmonary affections: the latter, in diseases of the skin, particularly in inveterate syphilitic eruptions, where the iodine, or mercury, or both combined, are at the same time exhibited internally. We might even combine the iodic, with the mercurial vapour in such cases.

These we consider deserving of at least a trial, in obstinate cases of such complaints. Might not iodine as well



as mercury, be introduced into the system by these methods?

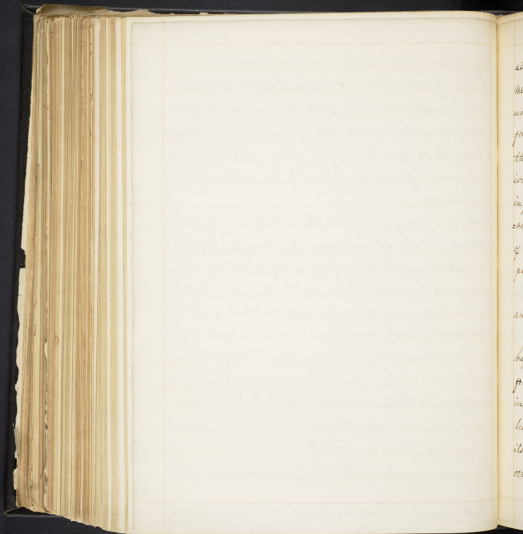
With regard to administering iodine, we should observe the same general rules with it, as with every other powerfully active medicine:—to commence with minute doses, and gradually increase it—to watch its effects—to attend to the age of the patient; and above all, in prescribing iodine, we should attend to the immediate condition of the system. Many a valuable remedy has had its reputation ruined from negligence on the part of the practitioner to that circumstance; and iodine, I have reason to think, has failed in many instances and was unjustly condemned, from this unscientific mode of prescribing. We would, therefore, strongly impress it on the mind of the physician, not to administer line soundly, whenever irritation, or phlogosis exists in the prima via; nor when the system is plethoric, or inflammatory. In the earlier stages of scrophula, particularly, (a disease in which iodine is invaluable) the lymphatic glands are in an excited or inflamed condition, and here the iodine

may do harm; but should we not that account separate it? Surely not. Iodine is a stimulant, an irritant, a powerful excitant alike of the nervous, arterial, and lymphatic systems, and it is therefore our duty, always to bring the system to a proper state for its exhibitions, by means sufficiently obvious, to the intelligent practitioner.

Of the tincture of iodine, and the solutions of hydriodate of potash, we should commence by giving six drops of either, to an adult, three times a day, about two hours after each meal, and to be cautiously augmented, say another drop, every other day, and the time of increase to be progressively lengthened, untill we reach to the amount of twenty drops thrice a day; it may, however, by continuance, be gradually increased, with safety, to twenty-five, to thirty, and even to forty drops thrice a day, at least we learn that practitioners have, occasionally, increased it to that amount. *

Our reason for advising it to be taken sometime after

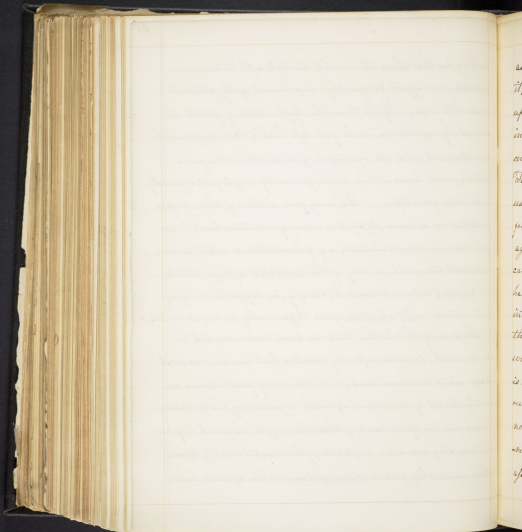
* At page 22, we have mentioned cases where enormous doses were taken daily, for some time, with no bad effect.



eating, is, that ~~there~~, it would be less apt to induce nausea, an effect frequently complained of by patients under its use. Of the two, the hydriodate of potash is found by experience to be far less liable to disagree with the stomach and the system in general, than the pure iodine, and hence it is more generally employed; especially in private practice. We may give either of these preparations in a wine-glassful or more of sweetened-water, or of cinnamon or mint-water, or of pure-water, or what is more pleasant than all, in any of the aromatic syrups diluted.

Cindet administered it, chiefly, in capillaire syrup and water. Dr. Hauser gave it, generally, in simple water.

Some may think the dose we have recommended to begin with, is unnecessarily small: but we are convinced from what we have read, that too many practitioners are in the habit of commencing with injuriously large doses; hence we so often read of their having to suspend it, from its inducing nausea, headache, febrile excitement, &c. in other words, they give a poisonous dose. The system, here,



as in every other instance, must become habituated to it, by repeated, yet gradually stronger impressions made upon it; and how easy to augment the dose if we find it insufficient, yet how can we recall the mischief when once done.

To the ingenious Ciudet, is due the credit of having first used our remedy externally. He was induced to do so, from the clamours that were raised and promulgated against its internal use, and he treated numerous cases of gonorrhea successfully by this means alone; in fact he thought this method would entirely supersede its internal use. It must, however, be apparent to any one, that in many diseases, its more external application would not be sufficient; but even supposing it were, there is no necessity for such a restraint upon us, as it was owing to its empirical prescription or abuse, that this noble remedy became reprobated, and not from its employment in the hands regular practitioners. In proof of this assertion, we have the concurrent testimony of every

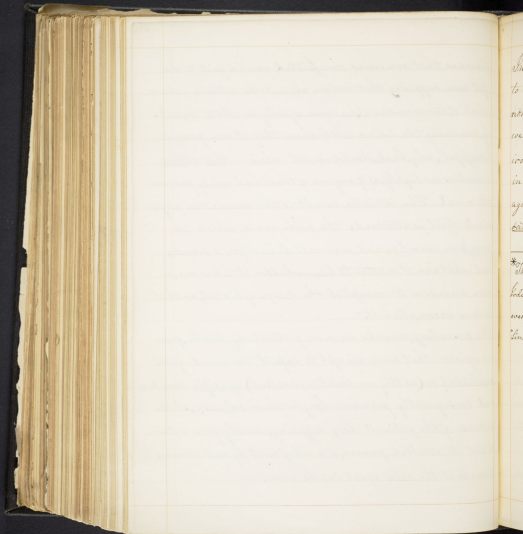
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Physician, that we know of, who prescribed it extensively. Dr. Barlow used it in several hundred cases, without ever having cause for disapproving of it. Dr. Royle, of England, says he used it in more than 300 cases, with no injurious effects. Cioudet, Dr. Gairdner, Baron, Pecqueur, and Bysses-Serra, employed it extensively, and never had occasion to regret its use. We could adduce the coinciding experience of many others, but it were superfluous; suffice it to say, that it is the unanimous declaration of all, — that iodine is as manageable and harmless, in proper hands, as any of the most active articles of the materia medica.

As to combining iodine with other medicines, as an auxiliary remedy, we know very little, as trials of the kind have been but few: yet from analogy we might infer, that in certain diseases, and more particularly in cases of inveteracy, it would stand pre-eminent as a co-operative agent. To use it as an auxiliary, is to doubt the efficiency of its unaided powers; and derogatory as this ^{may} appear, it on the contrary, makes it more appreciable, as by it, we cure

diseases that remedies unassisted would fail to do. Yet even supposing that iodine alone, could not cure a disease which other remedies alone were equally unable to do; but by combining the iodine with them they at once proved successful, why, I ask, should we not value that or those remedies as highly, as if any one of them had solely performed the cure? The intrinsic result is the same: the physician's object is attained: the noble cause which his profession ever has, and ever will labour for, is served; and what can it matter to him, whether it takes one, or more remedies to accomplish the design of his art, so that he does accomplish it.

The preceding remarks are more particularly made, from a suspicion that some are apt to expect too much from celebrated or (as they are sometimes called) specific remedies, and consequently persevere long in their sole use, at the expense of the patient's long suffering, merely from a desire to test its extolled powers, or to subjugate it by endeavouring to make it the sole agent in the cure.



In conclusion: we would, therefore, recommend our remedy to be employed in some cases conjointly with others, and not to expect it alone to be successful in every instance.* we may further add, that during the employment of iodine, it is best to avoid costiveness by keeping the bowels in a regular condition; and ever to be on our guard against inducing that state denominated iodization or saturation, indicated by the iodic symptoms.

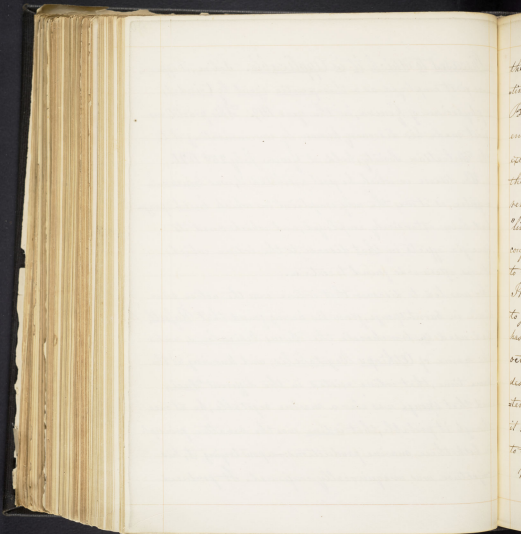
*The reader will see as he proceeds, some instances related, wherein Iodine was happily combined with other remedies: still, in almost every case there were reasons for believing, that Iodine was a "Sine-qua-non" to the cure.

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Diseases to which it is Applicable. Iodine, it appears, was first employed as a therapeutic agent by Coinet, a physician of Geneva, in the year 1819. This practitioner first made his discovery known by communicating it to the Helvetic Society, held at Geneva July 25th 1821.

The disease in which he first exhibited it, was bronchocoe or goutte, as it was the only complaint in which burnt-sponge had been extensively employed, and which owed its specific effects in that disease, to the iodine which it was afterwards found to contain.

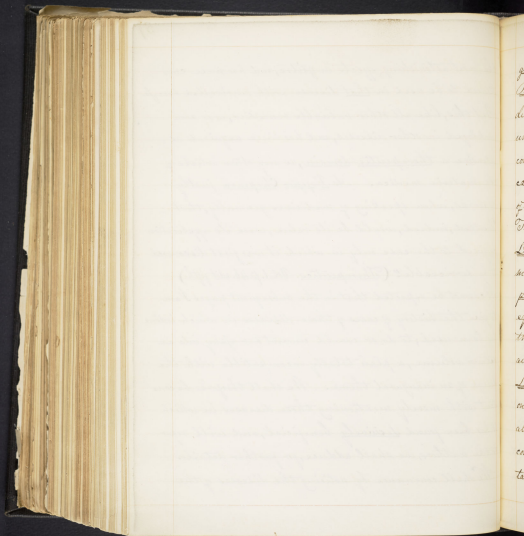
He was led to discover that iodine was the active principle in burnt-sponge, from his having found that Ruffell had used in bronchocoe the Fucus Vesiculosus, under the name of Althiops Vegetabilis; and knowing, at the same time, that iodine existed in the different Fuci, and that sponge was also a marine vegetable, he at once thought it probable, that iodine was the sanative principle in both these marine productions:—upon trying it, his conjecture was unequivocally confirmed. It produced



the most astonishing effects in goitre, and has since continued to be used in that disease with unrivalled success. But this, like all other valuable remedies, was soon employed in other diseases, and has since acquired as extensive a therapeutic domain, as any other article of the materia medica. As Professor Chapman justly remarks, when speaking of medicines generally, that "limited, indeed, would be its value, were its application confined to the case only in which it was first discovered to be serviceable!" (Therapeutics. Vol. 1. p. 46. edit fifth.)

It cannot be expected that in the subsequent pages I am to give the history of cases of those diseases in which iodine has been used; to do so would convert our essay into an octavo volume, a plan totally incompatible with the design of an inaugural theme. We shall therefore be content with merely mentioning those diseases in which it has been found decisively beneficial, and will refer to the authors, we shall adduce, for further details.

We shall commence by noticing the diseases of the



glandular system: and first of
Bronchocele, or Goitre. Such magic powers, has iodine
 displayed in this disease, that it has received, by almost
 universal consent, the title of specific. We do not
 conceive it necessary, to select any from among the numerous
 cases (except one) which have been reported as illustrative
 of the successful employment of iodine in this disease.
 The case we are about to mention, is one related by
Dr. Coste,* and was cured in a most singular and ingenious
 manner:—it was by combining the action of the Galvanic
pile, with that of iodine. A young man, had a goitre
 equal in size to three pullets eggs, which had resisted
 the use of iodine, both internally and by friction. Being
 aware that iodine was attracted by the positive pole,
Dr. C. thought it probable that by applying iodine to
 one side of the tumour, and the pole to the other, its
 absorption would be accelerated, and the result was highly
 confirmatory. He performed the operation twice a day,
 taking care to change sides at each time of its application.

*Chapman's Journal, Vol. VII. p. 424.

I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on. I hope
 you are well and happy. I have been very busy
 lately but I shall try to write to you more
 often. I have been thinking of you very much
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Yours truly, J. W. Smith

ie. in the morning he would rub it on the right side of the tumour and apply the pole to the left, and conversely in the evening. He kept the tumour under its influence for ten or twelve minutes, and in the space of twenty days, it was entirely removed. And in order to prove that the effect was not solely owing to the pile, he had previously subjected the tumour to a Galvanic current, and also to electric sparks, for many days in succession, without the least sensible effect. He used the pure iodine ointment, in the proportion of two grains to a scruple of lard. It was the only case, in which he ever adopted the above plan of treatment; but recommends physicians to give it a trial in all obstinate cases of this disease, and also of scrofula. It is undoubtedly, worthy of a trial in all intractable cases of external tumours, and might even be tried in enlargements of internal parts.

When used in the ordinary way, in this disease, we direct, together with internal use in bad cases, punctions, twice or thrice a day on the tumour, with the ointment, either,

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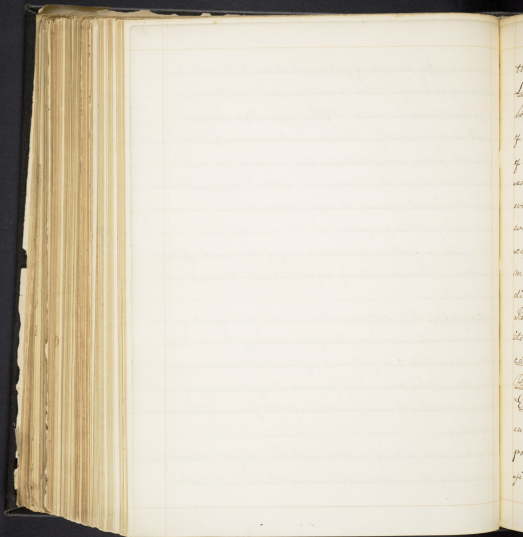
of iodine, or Hydrate of potash; it should be rubbed, morning and night, with a portion about the size of a hazel-nut or more, until it (the unguent) is absorbed.

There is frequently a little, hard, knotty lump, that remains after the gtre is dissipated, which is often difficult, and sometimes impossible, to remove. Dr. Austin, of Farnham, is in the habit of using strongly camphorated mercurial ointment, for this purpose.

The reader may obtain convincing proof, of the signal efficacy of iodine in bronchocele, by consulting Dr. Haenke's work on iodine.

Serapula. Coudet, from observing the good effects of iodine in bronchocele, was soon led, from analogy, to use it in serapula, which was followed by the most encouraging results. It has since been prescribed, by numerous practitioners, in this disease, and in all its forms, with decided advantage.

It is here, as in gtre, of great benefit to apply it externally, by rubbing the ointment, twice or thrice a day, into



the enlarged lymphatic glands.

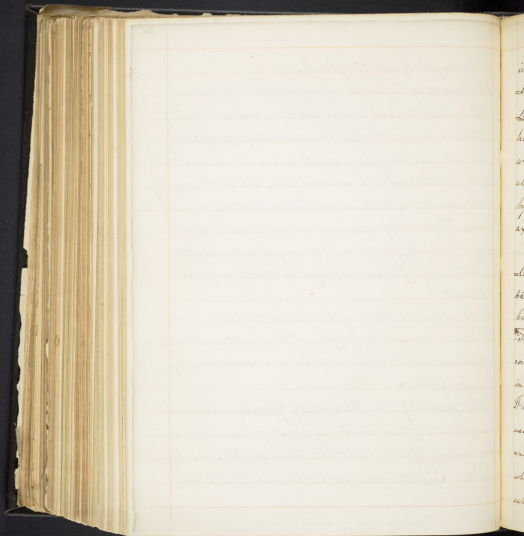
Dr. Manson, of England, employed iodine extensively, both in hospital and private practice, and in a variety of diseases, among which, were upwards of eighty cases of scrofula and scrofulous ophthalmia; which were treated by its internal and external use, and in the majority, with success. Dr. M. in conclusion, uses the following words: "I think my experience warrants me in pronouncing it to be by far the most powerful and energetic medicine that I have employed in the cure of these diseases."

In the ulcerated stage of this disease, together with its internal use, we may apply, with advantage, the iodine cataplasm or poultice to the ulcer, as recommended by

Professor Gibson.*

Enlargements of the Mammary Glands. Most of the enlargements of these glands are of a scrofulous nature, and, from analogy, it is evident, that iodine might prove beneficial. Cioudat informs us, that he used it with success

*Gibson's Surgery, edit. 2^d Vol. 1.

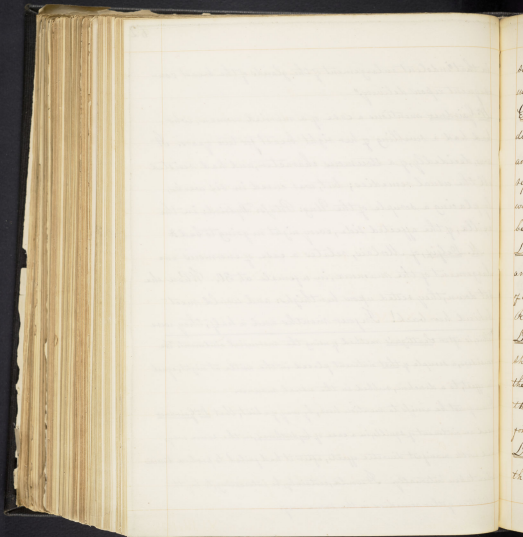


in that indolent enlargement of the glands of the breast consequent upon delivery.*

Dr. Gairdner mentions a case of a married woman, who had had a swelling of her right breast for two years. It was, decidedly, of a thrombus character, and had resisted all the usual remedies; but, was cured in six weeks, by placing a scruple of the Ung. Potas. Hydr. in the axilla, of the affected side, every night on going to bed.*

M. Pellet, of Morlaix, relates a case of enormous enlargement of the mamma, in a female at 36. When she sat down, they rested upon her thighs and would meet behind her back! In four months and a half, they were *This, is after Chattagnol's method of using the mercurial ointment. He considers, a scruple of that ointment placed in the axilla at night, equal in effect, to a drachm, rubbed in the usual manner.

It may not be amiss to mention here, by way of a hint, that Dr. Gairdner used an ointment of squills, in a case of hydrothorax, in the same way, and with manifest diuretic effect, after it had failed to produce diuresis when taken internally. It would, certainly, be interesting, to try the exhibition of other remedies in the same way.



so far reduced, as to be only twice their natural size, by the use of the Ulag. Pteris. Hydrind: alone.*

Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen. In no other diseases, perhaps, has iodine displayed its secretant and resolvent powers more fully than in these. Dr. Milligan reports three inveterate cases, from the Royal Infirmary, that were completely cured in a month or two, ^{or} after mercury had been used in vain.†

Dr. Cartwright, of Natchez, has recently written an interesting and highly valuable essay, on the practical application of iodine, which is published in the American Medical Recorder, No XLIV.

Dr. Cartwright employed it in various diseases, of which we shall speak as we proceed, and he claims originality, with the exception of those of the diseases in which he used it; this, he may justly merit; but, (with one exception,) not priority; for, to my knowledge, others have preceded him.

Dr. C. tells us, that Dr. Thompson, of Louisiana, informed him, that he had used the iodine with complete success, in

*Vid. Amer. Med. Rec. Vol. X. p. 208. †Ibid. No XL, III. 1828.

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diseases of ~~leishman~~ enlargement of the spleen; and, that upon his authority, he prescribed it in the same complaint, from which, he obtained the most flattering success. Dr C. relates two cases, from among others, of enlarged spleen, that were of long standing, and yet yielded to iodine after all other remedies had failed; even mercury, pushed to salivation.

M. Gusebe de Salle informs us, that he treated with success, chronic enlargement of the liver, or, what is called "liver complaint", by iodine frictions and its internal use.*

Enlargement of the Testicles. We learn from the same source, and from the same authority, last referred to, that he employed it in the same way with success, in chronic enlargement of the testicles.

Dr Brewer, of Ohio, relates a very bad case of swelled and indurated testicle, cured by iodine, after mercury and many powerful local means had failed. He used it externally, as well as internally.†

Iodine has been used, with the same happy effects, in

* Majendie's Formulary, 2^d edit. Art. Iodine.

† Med. Western Journal of the Med. and Phys. Sciences, No. III.



chronic enlargements of the parotid and tonsil glands.
Marasmus, or Diseased Mesenteric Glands. As the
 mesenteric glands, in this disease, are found enlarged and
 indurated, occurring, generally, in those of a scrofulous diathesis
 and, nearly always, in children; we should at once infer,
 from analogy, that the exhibition of iodine would be follow-
 ed by the happiest results: and such has experience verified.

Dr. Gairdner informs us, that he employed it in three cases
 of this disease; one of which, was perfectly cured, and the other
 two, were so much benefitted, that the patients became
 negligent about taking it, and Dr. G. thinks they would
 have been cured, had they persevered.

Mr. Collway, an eminent English surgeon, obtained the very
 best results from the use of iodine in this disease.*

Dr. Porte, of England, however, says that he did not derive much
 advantage from iodine in this disease.† These, are the only
 physicians, that we know of, who have employed the iodine
 in this complaint. But, it certainly merits an extensive
 and unprejudiced trial, and we cannot forbear indulging

*Med. Magazine & Formulary, ed. 2^d p. 95.

† Med. Appendix to Coinde's memoirs on Iodine.

The first of these is the fact that the
 number of cases of the disease has
 been increasing steadily since the
 beginning of the year. This is due
 to the fact that the disease is
 more prevalent in the winter
 months, and the weather is now
 becoming colder. The second fact
 is that the disease is more
 prevalent in the lower classes of
 society. This is due to the fact
 that the lower classes are more
 crowded, and the disease is more
 easily spread. The third fact is
 that the disease is more prevalent
 in the cities than in the country.
 This is due to the fact that the
 cities are more crowded, and the
 disease is more easily spread.

the most sanguine hopes, that it will be found superior to all other remedies, in this fatal scourge of the innocent portion of our species.

We shall now finish with the diseases of the glandular system, by saying a few words concerning cancers.

Scirrhus and Cancer. Whether iodine has ever radically cured genuine carcinoma, either in its occult, or open stage, is, with us, exceedingly doubtful. We know of no instance, of true glandular cancers, having been completely and permanently cured by this remedy: yet, doubtless there have been cases, reported as genuine scirrhus-cancer, in which iodine was employed, with the most decisive utility.

M. Goege Jr., of Berlin mentions a case of cutaneous cancer (as he calls it), extending over a part of the left breast, in a female æt 50; where the Ung: Potash. Hydr. was used with entire success. (Ann. Med. Ber. Vol. XI.)

There is another case, noticed in the Journal of the Royal Institution, N^o 27; in which, iodine allayed the pain and stopped the increase of a cancerous tumour of the breast.

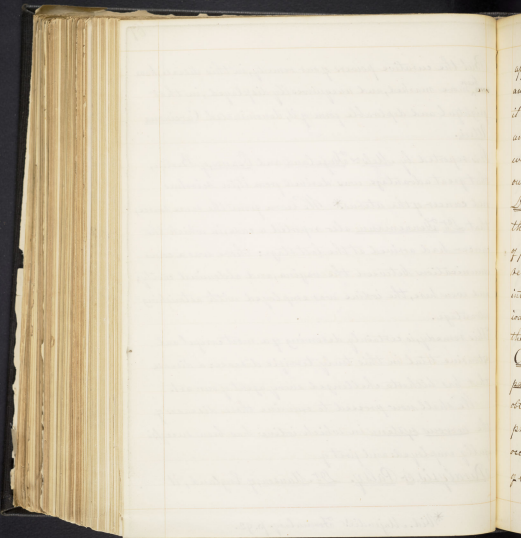
But the curative powers of our remedy, in this disease, have ^{been} more marked, and unequivocally displayed, in that frightful and deplorable form of it, denominated Carcinoma Uteri.

It is reported by Messrs Hugel and Quann, of Berlin, that great advantage was derived from it, in scirrhus and cancer of the uterus*. We learn from the same source, that Dr Bennemann also reported a case, in which the cancer had arrived at the last stage: there was a communication between the vagina, and abdominal cavity; and even here, the iodine was employed with astonishing advantage.

This remedy, is certainly deserving of a most careful and extensive trial in this truly terrific disease: a disease that has hitherto challenged every agent of our art.

We shall now proceed to examine those diseases of the nervous system in which iodine has been successfully employed: and first of Paralysis, or Palsy. Dr Manson, of England, it

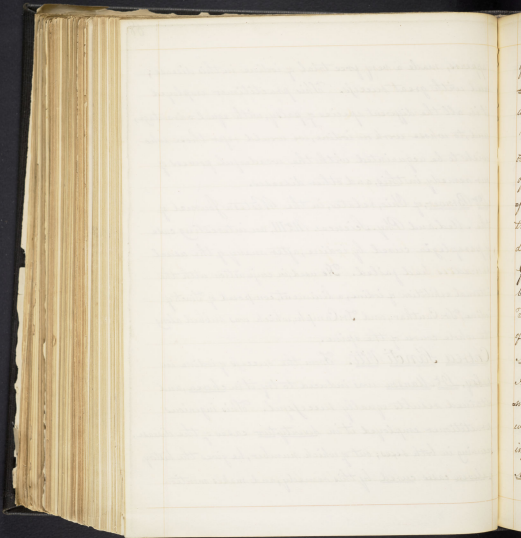
*Med. Magendie Formulary, p. 92.



appears, made a very free trial of iodine in this disease; and with great success. This practitioner employed it in all the different species of palsy, with equal advantage, and, to whose work in iodine, we would refer those who wish to be acquainted with the wonderful powers of our remedy in this, and other diseases.

Dr. Brower, of Ohio, relates, in the Western Journal of the Med. and Phy. Sciences, Vol. III, an interesting case of paraplegia caused by iodine, after many of the usual remedies had failed. He used, in conjunction with the internal exhibition of iodine, a liniment, composed of Tinct. of iodine, Tr. Canthar., and Tr. Camphr., which was rubbed along the whole course of the spine.

Chorea Sancti Viti. From the success of iodine in palsy, Dr. Hanson was induced to try it in chorea, and obtained results equally successful. This ingenious practitioner employed it in twenty-two cases of the disease, occurring in both sexes; out of which number, he gives the history of eleven cases cured by this remedy, and makes mention



of a case of five years standing, also cured by it.

Dr. Pity, of this City, prescribed it in a case of this disease, with complete success. (Vid. Amer. Med. Rec. Vol. XIII.)

We are not aware of iodine having been employed in any others of the neuroses; and shall next examine those diseases of the generative system, in which it has been successfully prescribed. Under this head, we shall include

the venereal disease, as common to both sexes, and those diseases peculiar to the ^{female} organization only; and first of Gonorrhoea. M. Richend, of Strasbourg, appears to have been the first who employed iodine in the venereal disease.

This physician's experience with the remedy, in some forms of this complaint, satisfactorily proves its signal utility.

M. Richend published a memoir on the subject, in the Archiv. Gen. de Med. in March, 1824; in which he gives numerous cases of gonorrhoea and buboes successfully treated with iodine. He did not prescribe it, until the acute inflammatory symptoms were subdued.

M. Richend has since published further experience with

(1825)

this remedy in gonorrhoea, in the *Annales de la Médecine Physiologique*, where are related twelve cases, of that disease, cured by iodine. (See. North American Med. and Surg. Jour. Vol. II, p. 411.)

Dr Bell, of this City, has recently published an interesting practical paper on iodine, in which he mentions a few cases of gonorrhoea that confirm the happy results obtained by Richard. (Med. N. A. Med. and Surg. Jour. Vol. VI, p. 301.)

Would not iodine prove useful in obstinate gleet, and particularly in that (as yet) incurable form of it, denominated by Professor Physick, the "pine-head gleet,"?

Syphilis. M. Richard, as we before remarked, used iodine, with success, in venereal bubo; and Dr Bell also prescribed it, in many cases of bubo, with like success.

Dr Cartwright, of whom we have before spoken, tells us, in his essay, that he employed it successfully in bubo. Iodine has not, to our knowledge, been prescribed, in the secondary or constitutional forms of this disease, excepting Dr Bell's remark: that "in ulcers of the mouth and throat, whether consecutive on syphilis, or proceeding from other

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causes, I have derived the very best effects from the iodine.*

The flattering results obtained from our remedy in gonorrhoea and bubo, are strong inducements for using it in all the forms of secondary syphilis; and we trust it will be found equal, if not superior to mercury, in this truly horrible disease. It is here, ~~more more~~ that probably the iodide of mercury, would prove a most potent agent. In the syphilitic eruptions, ^{particularly} might not the iodic fumigation prove beneficial, as before suggested?

Amenorrhoea and Dysmenorrhoea. The ingenious Cointet was the first we believe who used iodine as an emmenagogue, and we have before stated his opinion as to its powers in this respect. This practitioner tells us, that he prescribed it with entire success in a case of chlorosis, and thinks, from analogy, that it would prove serviceable in the more common form of amenorrhoea. But, iodine, from all that we have heard, is not entitled to any extraordinary praise as an emmenagogue. Dr Gairdner says that he cannot believe it possesses any

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power over the uterine system. Dr. Manion is of opinion, that it does not exert any specific action on the uterus, but that it merely participates in its general invigorating effects. Be this, however, as it may, the remedy has doubtless proved successful in the two diseases under consideration. Dr. Cartwright used it successfully in each of these complaints, and Dr. Thompson, mentioned by him, prescribed it with much success in restoring the healthy functions of the uterus. (Med. Cartwright's Essay on Leucorrh.) Dr. Bell, of this City, employed it in several cases of amenorrhoea, and, in some of them, with complete success. (Med. Essay) Dr. Denman recommends an infusion of burnt-sponge with bark for dysmenorrhoea, in cases where the "fibrinous membrane" exists. (Denman's Midwifery, Chap. X. Sect. IV.) From the above facts it appears, that iodine does in some instances reproduce the suppressed catamenial discharge; and, that it is also capable of preventing painful menstuation, by changing that derangement of secretory function upon which dysmenorrhoea is believed ^{mainly} to depend.

Iodine is certainly worthy of a trial in all obstinate cases of these complaints.

Leucorrhœa or Fluor Albus. In this disease our remedy has not failed to do good. The few trials made with it, are highly encouraging.

Dr H. A. Gordon cured two cases of this disease of six years standing, with iodine.*

Dr Bell says that he used it in several cases of leucorrhœa, with speedy and permanently beneficial effect.†

Dr Gimelle, of Paris, also employed iodine with great effect in the cure of leucorrhœa of long duration.‡

We may also, here, state, that we employed it ourselves in a case of chronic leucorrhœa, with marked success.

These instances are sufficient to confirm its eminent utility in this disease.

Propriety of the Ovarium. Dr Baron, in his valuable work on "Tuberculous Diseases," gives a case of this disease in which iodine proved wonderfully beneficial.

Dr Gairdner says that he saw it exhibited in a similar case, and where the tumour had been twice tapped,

*Med. N. A. Med. and Surg. Journal, Vol. II, p. 412.

†Bell's Essay on Iodine. ‡Chapman's Journal, Vol. VII, p. 199.

The first of these is the fact that the
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in which it produced a complete cure.

These are the only cases, we know of, in which the iodine has been employed; but they are sufficient to prove its powers in the disease, and to awaken the attention of the enthusiastic practitioners.

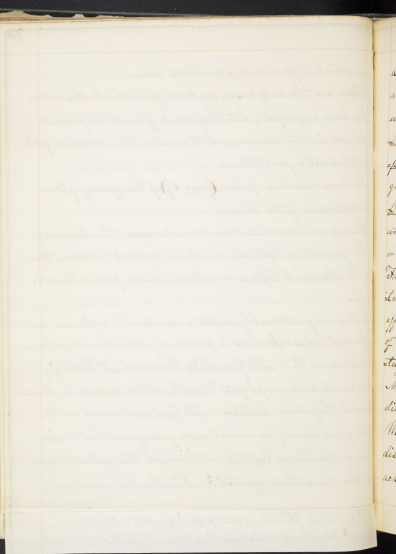
We have elsewhere spoken (page 67) of the efficacy of Iodine in carcinoma of the uterus.

Having now concluded our remarks upon the diseases of the generative system, we shall proceed to notice those of the Dermoid Tissue in which Iodine proved successful.

Iodine unquestionably exerts a considerable influence over the cutaneous tissue, as is proved by the removal of disease located in it. Dr. Ginelle,* of Paris, and Dr. Kelleg,† of England, have employed it with entire success in diseases which they term dartres. Dr. Goelen observed while using our remedy in several cases of scrofula, that it also cured the Sinea Capitis with which the patients were at the same time affected.‡ Dr. Hansen mentions

* Rejumeil des Formulaires, vol. 2^e p. 96. † Appendix to Binet's Memoirs on Lues.

‡ Brit. Med. and Surg. Journal, Vol. II.



a patient who had Leprosy together with bronchoceli,
and while under the use of Iodine for the latter disease,
was at the same time cured of the former.

Dr Biett speaks in high terms of the Iodides of Sul-
phur in cutaneous affection: he has witnessed their
good effects in Psoriasis, Tinea Favosa, and Lena Rosacea.

Dr Biett used them as an external application, mixed
with any fatty substance in the proportion of a 16th, a 20th,
or a 25th part. (See N. A. Med. and Surg. Jour. Vol. V. p. 452)

From viewing the preceding statements, we cannot enter-
tain the least doubt that Iodine will prove a most
efficient remedy in the untractable chronic diseases
of the skin; and here it is we possess the great advan-
tage of using it externally as well as internally.
Might not the Iodic Fumigation be employed in these
diseases with the very best effects?

We shall now proceed to notice some particular
diseases in which Iodine has been prescribed with
acknowledged utility, and frequently with entire

I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on. I hope
 you are well and happy. I have been very busy
 lately but I have managed to find some time
 to write you. I have been thinking of you
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success:—and first of

Phthisis Pulmonalis. Dr Baron relates, in his work already spoken of, a case in which there was the most conclusive evidence of the existence of tubercles in the lungs. After having used the ordinary remedies in vain, he resolved upon trying Iodine, and the result was highly flattering: it gradually ameliorated all the symptoms, and finally restored the patient to health. Dr B exhibited it in some desperate cases of this disease, but without relief; owing to their being too far advanced to be remediable, and he therefore, thinks that Iodine is applicable to cases only of incipient phthisis, where extensive disorganization has not supervened.

Dr Gairdner's experience with Iodine in this disease, coincides with that of Dr Baron's. He prescribed it in a case where he had ample proof of the presence of tubercles, and with marked success. Dr G also employed it in some advanced cases, without benefit, and sometimes, even with aggravation of the symptoms.

Mr Austin and Dr Root, of England, employed Iodine in tubercular phthisis, but without any apparent advantage; indeed, the latter practitioner says it induced hemoptoe in two instances, from the increase of vascular action, and that he was obliged at once to withhold its use.*

We will, here, transcribe a prescription used by M. de Lermoy in a case of phthisis, with great service; not to illustrate the powers of Iodine, so much as to show how happily it may be combined with other remedies, and more particularly as it is for a disease the most melancholy,

R "Lettuce Water, ---- 4 oz,
 Solution of Hydriodate of Pot., 15 drops,
 Medicinal Pylic Acid, 10 to 15 drops,
 Syrup of Marshmallows, --- 1 oz."

A tea-spoonful of this was taken every hour†
 From weighing the foregoing facts, we must conclude, that Iodine, in some instances, is capable of curing incipient tubercular phthisis, if administered with circumsppection; but, that it is totally impotent in the advanced

*Vid. Appendix to Coindet's memoirs. †Hajendie's Formulary, p. 94.

✱

stages, when structural lesion is extensive.

Nevertheless, I conceive it deserving of a more diffuse, yet extremely cautious, trial, in the latter as well as in the earlier periods of the disease.

Might not the Lodine Vapor diluted be used as an inhalation, with advantage, in this complaint, especially when the remedy is at the same time taken for its constitutional effects?

Should repeated trials, however, confirm our conclusion, we may exult in triumphing over one of the opprobria of our art, the hitherto desolating scourge of our race.

Ophthalmia. Lodine has displayed the most remarkable effects in this disease, but more especially in that variety of it, denominated seropulose ophthalmia.

We have before stated *19th Mansoni's success with Lodine in numerous cases of the complaint, and which, in our opinion, are alone sufficient to inspire unshaken confidence in its power to remove it. For cases, however, confirmatory of its great efficacy in ophthalmia generally, see Curtis's

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Ussay on Iodine in a journal previously designated.

Dr Cartwright also gives a case of Iritis successfully treated with Iodine. Dr. Manson and Dr. Cartwright both found the Iodine to remove Opacities of the Cornea that existed in many of the cases together with the ophthalmia. Dr. Cartwright, generally, applied the Ung. Plagi. Hydr. twice, or thrice a day to the eyelids and neighbouring parts, and found it necessary to exhibit the remedy internally in very bad cases only. Care should be taken that the ointment does not enter the eye, as it produces violent irritation.

Nearly all the cases of ophthalmia related by these two physicians, were of very long standing. We could adduce the confirming experience of other practitioners; but it were superfluous.

We had almost forgot to remark, that the iodic ointment restored the sense of sight to three blind horses; the ocular disease, however, is not mentioned, but we suppose it was cataract; if so, how worthy of a trial on the human

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical manuscript.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page.]

subject. (Med. Cartwright's Essay.)

Sedative, or Lotion singular as it may appear, Lotion has recently been employed in this disease, by Dr. Gendrin, of Paris, with astonishing success. He prescribed it both in the height of the paroxysm and during the intermission with equal advantage. It was found particularly serviceable in removing the chronic enlargements of the joints and the articular concretions, while at the same time, it entirely prevented the return of future paroxysms, and thus accomplished radical cures.

Dr. Gendrin used Lodic pills on the affected joints together with its internal exhibition. For a statement of his cases and a detail of the above mentioned facts, see. Amer. Med. Recor. No XLIV. 1828.

Dr. Choate, of Salem, relates a severe case of gout, which was perfectly cured by the internal and external use of Lotion. (See Boston. Med. and Surg. Jour. No 33. 1828.)

Dr. Choate prescribed it on the authority of Dr. Gendrin, and whose experience it undeniably confirms. Should

(continued from p. 9)

the first of these is the fact that the
 system of the world is not a simple
 one. It is a complex system, and
 the study of it is a complex task.
 The second fact is that the system
 is not static. It is constantly
 changing, and the study of it is
 a dynamic task. The third fact is
 that the system is not uniform.
 It is a system of many parts, and
 the study of it is a task of many
 parts. The fourth fact is that the
 system is not isolated. It is a
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 the system is not isolated. It is
 a system of many parts, and the
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further experiments be followed by similar results; we may at once conclude, that this disease is no longer an opprobrium of our art.

What may we anticipate from our remedy in Rheumatism; especially in its obstinate chronic forms?

Fungus Articulæ, or White Swelling. Iodine has been successfully employed by several practitioners, in this painful and, generally, intractable disease. As it most frequently occurs in those of sthenous diathesis, the remedy would appear to be peculiarly well adapted to the affection; and such has experience proved. Dr. Hanson relates many cases wherein Iodine was entirely successful. He generally used the Iodine Liniment as an emolument to the diseased joints as well as the internal exhibition of the remedy. Dr. Hanson mentions a case of "Prophy of the Knee Joint" that was cured by Iodine and the application of a blister-plaster.

Dr. Gairdner gives a bad case of white swelling, that was communicated to him by Pierre Maunoir, of Geneva,

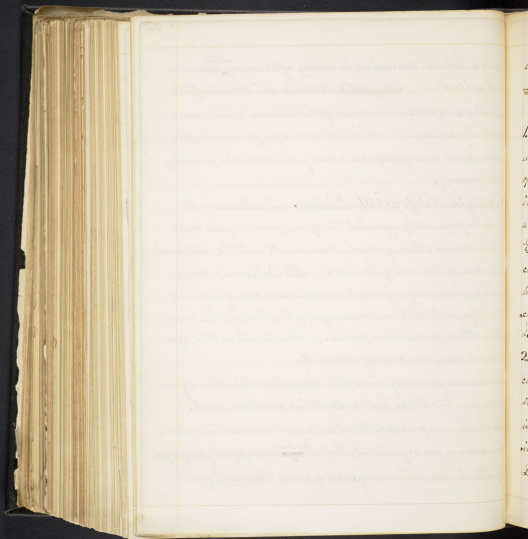
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which Iodine succeeded in curing after many ^{active} remedies had failed. Majadine states, in his "Formulary," that M. Linck reported two cases of this disease which were cured by Iodine. We shall now say a few words upon a disease in many respects closely allied to the preceding one, namely,

Coxalgia, or Hip-Joint Disease. Dr. Mansen, in his work so frequently appealed to by us, presents four cases of this disease; two of which were cured, and the rest much relieved by the use of Iodine. Dr. Bell, in a paper on Iodine, previously referred to, mentions a case of disease of the hip-joint that was successfully treated by this remedy after other means had failed. We should in this affection, also, use our remedy externally.

This disease generally bears the scrofulous taint, and from these few trials the Iodine doubtless promises much.

We shall now proceed to notice a few diseases in which, so far as we are acquainted, Iodine ^{has been} successfully employed by Dr. Mansen exclusively; and of course the credit of priority



is due to that Gentleman. They were as follows:

Dyspepsia; Dysphagia; Fistula Lachrymalis;
And Distortions of the Spine.

1. Dyspepsia. Dr. Manson gives several cases of dyspepsia which were cured by Iodine; and we can easily understand its modus operandi, when we are informed that the disease in these instances, chiefly, depended upon a chronic inflammation and thickened condition of the lining membrane of the Eustachian tube, thereby excluding the air from the cavity of the tympanum. Dr. Daquinie is Dr. M., that he says he hopes the remedy will supersede the necessity of puncturing the membrana tympanum, in such cases.

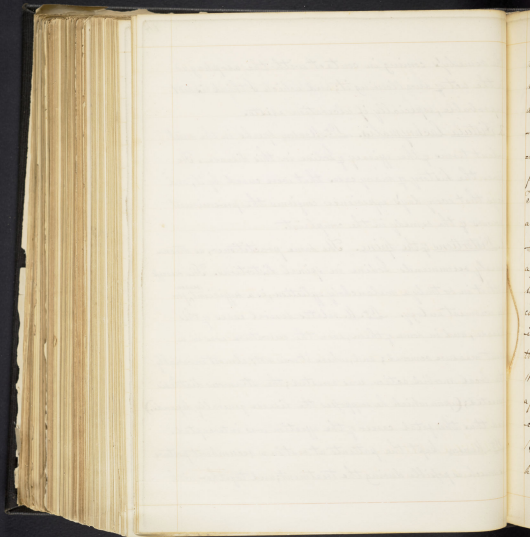
2. Dysphagia. The difficulty of swallowing arose from a contracted, thickened and, in some instances, an ulcerated state of the oesophagus, and of course, its modus operandi is no less apparent. The Doctor relates several interesting cases of the disease, which were perfectly cured by Iodine. He thinks, that some benefit may ^{also} arise from

the remedy's coming in contact with the oesophagus in the act of swallowing it; and which I think is not improbable, especially if ulceration exists.

3. Fistula Lachrymalis. Dr. Hanson speaks in the most ardent terms of the efficacy of Soline in this disease. He gives the history of many cases that were cured by it, and says that every day's experience confirms the pre-eminent powers of the remedy in the complaint.

4. Distortions of the Spine. The same practitioner, as strenuously recommends Soline in spinal distortions. His success with it in so truly a melancholic affliction, is a sufficient ^{reason} for his warmest eulogy. Dr. H. relates several cases of this disease, and in some of them, even the curvature was in a great measure removed; and, where it was not, almost invariably the local morbid action was arrested; the strumous diathesis corrected; (upon which he supposes the disease generally depends,) and thus the fatal career of the affection was intercepted.

Dr. Hanson kept the patients at rest in a recumbent posture as much as possible during the treatment; and together with



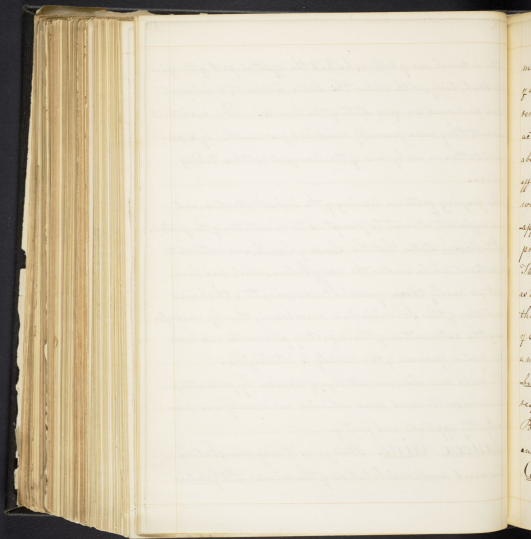
the internal use of Iodine, he had the affected part of the spine rubbed, daily, with either the Iodic ointment, or liniment, and preserved an open state of the bowels. With such treatment, they were generally cured in a few months by ~~the~~ consolidation or ankylosis of the deranged vertebra taking place.

The foregoing facts are deserving of the highest attention, and are sufficient, at least, to prompt us to an imitation of the practice.

Dr. Hauser states that the Sense of Smell was restored to a patient while under the use of Iodine, which had been lost for nearly three years. It was owing to a thickened condition of the Schneiderian membrane, thereby compressing the extremities of the olfactory filaments, and hence the modus operandi of the remedy is intelligible.

We shall now close our catalogue of diseases by presenting a few miscellaneous cases wherein our remedy was successfully applied: and first of

Varicose Veins. Strange as it may seem, Iodine has cured morbid dilatation of the veins. Dr. Gindner



mentions a case where this disease existed in the veins of all the extremities of a woman who was using the remedy for goitre: the Iodine, however, did not seem to act upon the tumour; and the Doctor thought that the abstraction of a little blood might produce the desired effect: it did so: but a result which he did not anticipate, was (to use his own language) "a total and sudden disappearance of the varix which had commenced during pregnancy twelve years before."

This case we consider highly interesting, and more particularly as it furnishes us with a valuable practical fact, namely, that the action of Iodine may be equalled by the abstraction of blood, especially in plethoric habits. This, however, is a mere illustration of the well known fact, that the subcutaneous and arterial systems are in an inverse ratio with respect to their activity.

But, that form of this disease in which Iodine has lately, and in our country, been most successfully employed, is Circocoele. Dr Cartwright informs us, in his essay on Iodine,

that he cured a case of this disease by the internal and external use of Iodine. He, also, states, that Dr. P. Phalaris cured two cases of circocele, and Dr. Thompson one, with this remedy. We must here support the scrotum, and use the Iodine externally, as well as internally.

Results like these, are surely sufficient to induce us to give the remedy an impartial trial in ~~every~~ every case of this troublesome and intractable complaint.

Diarrhoea. Dr. Cotwright informs us, in his essay, that Iodine has been employed, with success, in an obstinate diarrhoea peculiar to the "Southern States."

"This disease," says he, "although somewhat similar to the diarrhoea serosa of Dr. Good, and the diarrhoea aquosa of Guyman, is nevertheless essentially different from the disease described by these authors, and agrees with it only in one prominent symptom—frequent and copious evacuations from the bowels, of a watery, or serous fluid." Be this as it may, the diarrhoea under consideration, was of a most fatal character, and baffled

The first of these is the fact that the
 world is not a uniform whole, but a
 collection of many different parts, each
 with its own characteristics and laws.
 This is the principle of diversity, and it is
 the foundation of all science and philosophy.
 Without it, we could not understand the
 world as it is, or the mind as it works.
 The second principle is that of causality.
 Every event has a cause, and every cause
 has an effect. This is the principle of
 order, and it is the basis of all logic and
 reasoning. Without it, we could not
 understand the world as it is, or the
 mind as it works. The third principle is
 that of continuity. The world is not a
 collection of isolated facts, but a continuous
 whole, in which every part is connected
 to every other part. This is the principle
 of unity, and it is the foundation of all
 science and philosophy. Without it, we
 could not understand the world as it is,
 or the mind as it works. The fourth
 principle is that of change. The world is
 not a static whole, but a dynamic whole,
 in which every part is constantly changing.
 This is the principle of motion, and it is
 the basis of all science and philosophy.
 Without it, we could not understand the
 world as it is, or the mind as it works.
 The fifth principle is that of purpose.
 Every part of the world has a purpose, and
 every purpose has a goal. This is the
 principle of teleology, and it is the basis
 of all science and philosophy. Without it,
 we could not understand the world as it
 is, or the mind as it works. The sixth
 principle is that of value. Every part of
 the world has a value, and every value
 has a price. This is the principle of
 utility, and it is the basis of all science
 and philosophy. Without it, we could not
 understand the world as it is, or the mind
 as it works. The seventh principle is that
 of beauty. Every part of the world has a
 beauty, and every beauty has a charm.
 This is the principle of aesthetics, and it
 is the basis of all science and philosophy.
 Without it, we could not understand the
 world as it is, or the mind as it works.
 The eighth principle is that of truth.
 Every part of the world has a truth, and
 every truth has a reality. This is the
 principle of metaphysics, and it is the
 basis of all science and philosophy. Without
 it, we could not understand the world as
 it is, or the mind as it works. The ninth
 principle is that of justice. Every part of
 the world has a justice, and every justice
 has a law. This is the principle of ethics,
 and it is the basis of all science and
 philosophy. Without it, we could not
 understand the world as it is, or the mind
 as it works. The tenth principle is that
 of love. Every part of the world has a
 love, and every love has a passion. This
 is the principle of psychology, and it is
 the basis of all science and philosophy.
 Without it, we could not understand the
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the powers of every remedy that had been prescribed. "Dr. Thompson, of Louisiana," says Dr. C., "at length resorted to Iodine. It cured the disease speedily and effectually." No other remedy was used, except half a drachm of calomel, occasionally, at bed-time.

Dr. Cartwright mentions a very severe case of it, wherein he prescribed the Iodine, on the authority of Dr. Thompson, and with complete success. Dr. Cartwright suspects this diarrhoea, chiefly, depends upon a diseased condition of the mesenteric glands.

What would be the effects of our remedy in ordinary chronic diarrhoea?

Chronic Ulcerations of the Tongue and Pharynx.

Majendie prescribed Iodine in some intractable cases of these affections, that were even considered as incurable, with success. For details, see Ann. Nat. Rec. No XLIII. 1828.

Diseased Heart. Dr. Wright, of Ohio, has detailed a very interesting case of cardiac affection, under the title of Cardialgia; and although other remedies were used

conjunctly with Iodine in the treatment; yet, from certain facts and events which he mentions, the pre-eminent agency of our remedy, was so marked and unequivocal, that it were impossible, for a moment, to doubt the indispensable necessity of Iodine for consummating the cure.*

Cephalalgia. Dr. Sidney informs us, that after using many remedies, with but trifling utility, in a case of this disease, he prescribed the following combination of Iodine, with entire success. ℞—Tincture of Iodine—℥ss, Infus: Colombi—℥ss; Tinct: Senna—℥ss. M. Siga. Take an ounce 3 times a day. In four days the cure was perfected.†

We present the above case, to show that Iodine may, occasionally, be harmoniously as well as advantageously combined with other remedies.

Dysconia Indolida. Dr. Baron relates a case of disease, to which he has affixed the above appellation, that was successfully treated by Iodine. "The abdomen" says he "was as large as that of a woman's in the last stage of pregnancy."

* *Ann. Med. Res.* No XLIV. 1828. † *Ibid.* Vol. XIII. p. 239.

He also states, that one or more cysts had, occasionally, burst, and emptied their contents into the intestinal canal, followed by a discharge of such fluid as *hydatids* contain. Mercury and the Liquor Potassæ had been unavailingly employed for a considerable time; but under the use of Iodine, with laxatives and, occasional, leeching; a rapid recovery took place.*

Tuberculated. Secretions of the Peritoneum. *Dr*

Baron, in the work just referred to, mentions a case of this disease wherein Iodine was used successfully. He employed the Ungt. Potassæ Hydriod: in the form of frictions over the abdomen together with the internal exhibition of the remedy.

Dipsarchia, or Excessive Corpulence. *Dr* Geop, of Berlin, prescribed our remedy, with success, in a case of this disease, (I may so call it.) After using active depletory means, with only partial relief, he resorted to Iodine as an "emaciating agent," and with full effect.† The result of the above case is, in our opinion, a most

*See, Illustrations of the Inquiry on Tuberculous Diseases, by *Dr* Baron.

† *V. A. Med. and Surg. Jour.* Vol. V. p. 453.

satisfactory demonstration of what we have before advanced respecting the energy that Iodine imparts to the absorbents.

Since writing the preceding pages of this essay, I have received some recent information of an interesting and practical nature relevant to our topic, and shall therefore take the liberty of announcing it.

M^r Buchanan, of England, has lately published an "Essay on a new mode of treatment for Dislocated Joints, and the Non-Union of Fractures;" in which, however, several other diseases are mentioned wherein he employed the Iodine successfully; and of which we shall presently speak.

In the above essay, M^r Buchanan relates many cases of suppurative inflammation of the different joints, but particularly that of the knee and hip, which he cured by the external use of Iodine: but there is no novelty in the practice; no new mode of treatment here; as may be seen by referring to what we have said under the head of White Swelling.

All that is original, is the manner in which M^r B. uses, or applies the remedy in such cases, and which

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consists in applying the Tincture of Iodine to the affected joint by means of a "Camel hair pencil, or brush."

He moistens the whole of the inflamed part with the tincture, in this way, once or twice a day, or every other day, as the case may demand; and does not exhibit the remedy internally at all. With this treatment he was very successful. He also used it, in the ^{same} way, in a few cases of simple phlegmonous inflammation, where pus had even formed, so fluctuation was perceptible, and generally with an abatement of the pain; a removal of the inflammation; and finally, the matter was absorbed.

Mr. Buchanan used the tincture, in the same manner, for discharging Buboes, mostly venereal ones, and with marked success. In one or two instances, mercury, externally employed, had failed. He, also, derived the very best effects from the tincture in the case of Scabies. Mr. B. informs us, that he found the tincture of Iodine no less efficacious in arresting the progress of Gangrene.

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and in curing Fistulas. In the former disease he applied the tincture over the gangrenous part, and, also, over a portion of the sound skin; and when the slough was detached, the application of the tincture to the ulcerated surface was of much service.

Of its powers in healing sinuses he speaks in the highest terms. Mr. R. states, that he cured two cases of fistula; one existed in the perineum — the other in the anus.

In Inflammation of the Mamma, this practitioner used the tincture with like success. But, what is rather novel in the practice, is the fact, that he applied it to the breast, and, indeed, in many cases to the joints, ^{while} in the most acute stage of inflammation, and always with prompt relief. In order to show the state of the parts, and the effects of the remedy, we shall quote his own language. After speaking of the absurdity of rubbing iodic ointments, or liniments upon parts so highly inflamed, he says:—"Whereas, the tincture may be applied to the parts in the most acute stage of inflammation, when even the mere touching of

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the parts, or weight of the bedclothes create of themselves intolerable pain; the external application will at this period, afford the most decided relief in alleviating pain however excruciating." (Vid. Essay, p. 88.)

Indeed, so marked are its effects in this latter respect, that of alleviating pain, that, Mr Buchanan makes the following commentary:—"There is" says he, "a remarkable phenomenon attendant on the external application of the Tincture, viz. an anodyne, as well as stimulating effect, so that the patient generally feels a cessation of pain immediately after the Tincture has been applied." (Essay, p. 89.) In all the above diseases, Mr B. merely applied the tincture of Iodine to the parts with a "Camel hair-pencil, or brush," and as frequent, as we before mentioned. He says that as a general rule, the parts should be leeches, and the bowels opened, prior to the application of the Tincture.*

We cannot, however, but believe, that the Tincture acts, in some degree, in relieving acute phlogosis, as an evaporating lotion does. Would not this mode of using it be highly

*The tincture employed by Mr B. was made in the proportion of a drachm

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serviceable in Scrofula?

With respect to treating Non-Union of Fractures with Iodine, and successfully too, in, so far as I know of, entirely original with Mr Buchanan. He uses the Iodine precisely in the same manner in this complaint, as in those just spoken of—by applying it all over the parts covering the false-joint. Mr B. mentions but two cases, only, of the affection: one had succeeded a fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone—the other, that of the tibia and fibula.

In both of these cases the remedy proved successful, after other means had been resorted to ineffectually.

Mr B. conceives the cure of all these diseases to be owing to the stimulating properties of Iodine. (Ibid & say).

Should repeated trials with this remedy in the non-union of fractures, confirm the statements of Mr Buchanan, it may be hailed as one of the triumphs of our art, and reflects the highest credit on its discoverer.*

*We may here state, that Mr Buchanan exhibited Iodine in diseases of the ear, particularly in scrofulous inflammation of that organ attended with purulent discharge from the meatus, with the very best effects. See, His Illustrations of Acoustic Surgery.

We are informed that Dr. Guenard employed the Hydriodate of Potash successfully in two cases of "Metritis," or inflammation of the uterus. (Med. Amer. Med. Recor. N^o. XLV. 1829.)

These cases were consecutive in parturition: but, are they not sufficient to prove the applicability of the remedy to the inflammation of other internal organs, or parts, and to warrant us in giving it a trial in these cases? What might be its effects in Puerperal Fever?

We also, learn, from the same number of the above Journal, that Iodine has been serviceably employed in Dyspepsia. It was given in the form of tincture, of which, "small doses" were administered "twice a-day, in some aromatic water." "The effects derived from this medicine" (in this disease) "are permanent." No other remedies were used, in the cure, except small doses of blue-pill, and aperients, occasionally, at bed-time.

Having thus faithfully noticed every disease, so far as we are acquainted, in which Iodine has been beneficially, and very frequently successfully, employed, we shall next

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mention a few diseases, in which, from analogy, Iodine, we think might prove useful.

1.st That scirrhus affection of the Prostate Gland, occurring almost always in old people, known by the name of "Enlarged Prostate," "Prostate Gland Disease," &c.

2.^d That disease of the Thymus Gland incident to very young children.* 3.^d Fungus of the Anterior Maxillary.

4.th The Cauliflower Excrescence: And, in many other diseases, as, Oxana, Polypi of different parts, Indolent Piles, Staphylocoma, Cataract, Lithiasis, or Gravel, Elephantiasis, Fungus of the Testicle, Phymosis and Paraphimosis, The Atonic Hemorrhages, Osteo-sarcoma, Spina Ventosa, &c. &c., and many others that would readily strike the intelligent practitioner, but which our time will not allow us to investigate.

To suffering humanity, however, we cannot refrain from recommending an extension of its application to the ~~same~~

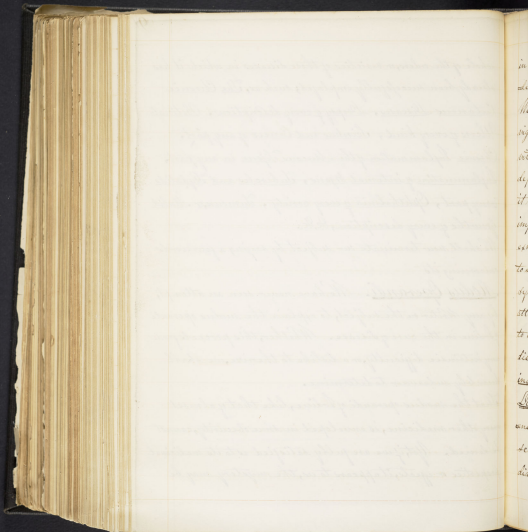
* This affection of the thymus gland I believe has not received much attention. Dr. Underwood alludes to it when treating of inward fits; but, for some interesting cases of it, lately communicated, see, Amer. Med. Recor. Vol. XII. p. 176.

whole of the orders, or varieties of those diseases in which it has already been successfully employed; such as, The Chronic Cutaneous Diseases, Dropsy of every description, Obstinate Ulcers of every kind, Scirrhus and Cancer of any part, Chronic Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane in any part, Inflammation of internal Organs, Tubercles and Abscesses in any part, Ophthalmia of every variety, Tumours, or Morbid Growths of every description, &c. &c.

We shall now terminate our subject by saying a few words concerning its

Modus Operandi. We have never seen an attempt, by any Writer on the subject, to explain the modus operandi of Iodine in the cure of disease. Whether, this, proceeds from any intrinsic difficulty, or a dislike to theorise, we shall humbly endeavour to determine.

That the modus operandi of Iodine, like that of almost every other medicine, is enveloped in some obscurity, cannot be denied. Not, if we are fully satisfied as to its medicinal properties or effects, it appears to us, the mystery may be



in a great measure disclosed, and its *modus operandi* rendered rather intelligible than otherwise.

We have before said that Iodine powerfully exalts the vigour of the absorbents, and simultaneously corrects the vitiated excretions of the secretants, by altering their depraved, or debilitated condition. Keizer, said that it restores the lost tone of the absorbents. It likewise, imparts tone to the relaxed, or debilitated secretants, or exhalents, as the case may be. We, moreover, endeavoured to show that it is a tonic-stimulant; invigorating the system generally. Now, if we admit these to be the attributes of the remedy, it appears according to our views, to account for its *modus agendi* in the removal of all diseases to which it is applicable, either, in a direct, or indirect manner.

Directly, it cures all tumefaction, morbid growths, thickened parts, tubercles, Dropsies, cutaneous affections, Scirrhuses, obesity, ulcerations, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, diarrhœa, &c.; by influencing immediately the absorbents

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and secretions, or exhalents. We conceive, its powers in restoring the healthy functions of the uterus to be owing to this mode of acting, looking upon the uterus to be of a glandular nature. It, also, cures inflammation, directly, as, ophthalmia, gout, iritis, &c. by acting upon the debilitated capillaries; and here its stimulating and tonic powers are called into action.

Indirectly, it cures dyspnoea, fistula lachrymalis, &c.; and, also, palsy and chorea—by removing their maintaining causes, such as, tumours pressing on the brain, or spinal marrow; a thickened state of their meninges, or of the neurilima of nerves; slight affusions, &c.

Its *modus operandi* in curing varicose veins is rather more obscure. Yet, let us for that reason endeavour to account for it. May it not act in circulo by absorbing the testicle, or, in other words, by causing a waste in its nutrition, and the gland thereby requiring an extraordinary supply of blood, the arteries of the part are called upon to furnish it, and the veins, of course, are defrauded of their full quantity.

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of blood, while in the meantime they (the veins) contract, or shrink to their natural size. ? Again—may not, even, the absorbents supplying the veins take up a portion of their, almost, coagulated contents, and thus aid in emptying them. ?

If Loline will cure varices of the extremities, of which we have not satisfactory proof, as I know of but one case*, and in that there was much ambiguity, it must act on the same principle as in cirrhosis; comparing, for the sake of reasoning, the whole body in the former case, to that of the gland in the latter.

There is one phenomenon connected with the operation of Loline, which is rather curious: namely,—that when it is used for the cure of tumours, or morbid growths, it acts on the diseased structure alone, totally disregarding the healthy parts, as though the absorbents preferred feeding on the morbid mass, and were anxious to devour it first.

This may be accounted for we think in the following way:— In a tumour, as, for example, a goitre, we

**Ibid.* page 85.

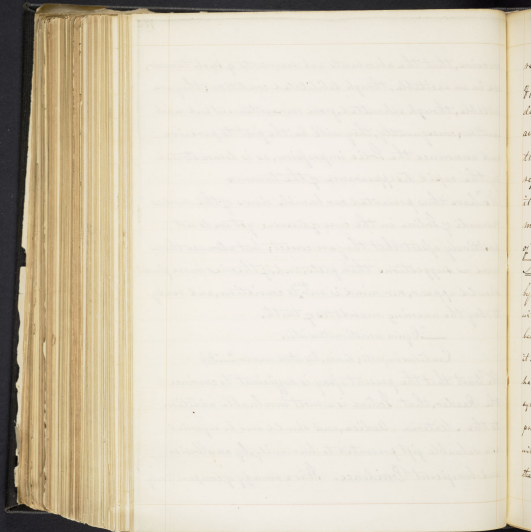
conceive, that the absorbents and secernents of such tumour, are in an excitable, though debilitated condition; they are irritable, though exhausted, from overexcitement and much exertion; consequently, they will be the first to perceive and announce the Lodic impression, as is demonstrated by the rapid disappearance of the tumour.

We have thus presented our humble views of the modus operandi of Loline in the cure of disease: yet we do not positively assert that they are correct; but advance them more as suggestions than facts, and, if theories more plausible should appear, our mind is ^{open} to conviction, and ready to obey the unerring mandates of truth.

—*Quid novisti retine istis,*

Candidum imperio; si non, hic uter mecum. — *For.*

We trust that the present assay is sufficient to convince the Reader, that Loline is a most invaluable addition to the Materia Medica, and should ever be regarded as a valuable gift presented to humanity, by an all-wise and beneficent Providence. It is a remedy of comparatively



recent date, and is now rapidly gaining ground in the field of practice. It is a remedy, too, whose reputation does not depend upon the sanction of distinguished names, or upon authorities however pre-eminent. Nor is it subject to the changes of caprices—in one year extolled—in another repudiated: on the contrary, from its own intrinsic worth, it will ever stand unshaken amidst the revolutions of medical fashion, and prove a powerful weapon in the hands of the skilful and judicious practitioner.

Note. Since completing the above essay, I have been informed by an experienced practitioner of this City, that he prescribed the Solina with success in a case of *Acute Nervous Hysteria*, after other remedies had been ^{used} with only partial relief. The same gentleman, also, exhibited it in an inveterate case of *eccephalus* discharge from the *Ear*, that no remedy had ever relieved: the Solina, together with a seton in the back of the neck and syringing the meatus, effected a complete and yet permanent cure. This practitioner, also, informs me, that he used Solina in a case of *Periastrichestera* with very great advantage. We have taken the liberty of communicating these facts on account of their interesting and practical character.

